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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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The Russians will celebrate at Kiev the 900th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into their country.

At a recent military reunion in Boston President Eliot stated that of 1,237 Harvard students who went into the late war, about one-eighth never returned.

The minister of mines in Victoria, Australia, says that it cost £2,385,689 to mine £2,710,613 worth of gold in Australia last year. Not a very large profit there.

Under the auspices of the New York school of navigation a training ship for the proposed naval reserve will start on a cruise next summer, with prominent yachtsmen as the ship's company.

The Kentucky legislature has empowered the deacons of the Methodist church to elect ushers upon whom shall be conferred full police authority to maintain order during the services.

There are two sisters between 50 and 60 years old, living near Dalton, Ga., who have not seen each other for sixteen years, although they live only four miles apart and are on perfectly friendly terms.

An old gentleman, said to be 103 years of age, has just pre-empted eighty acres of land in Pasco county, Fla., and proposes to break it in and farm it himself. He is well preserved and a native of Florida.

There will be an exhibition in Paris next year intended to illustrate all the religions of the earth, past and present. Idols, manuscripts, and all tangible symbols of religions will be shown in a museum building, which it is expected will cost $200,000.

Many persons, says the Argonaut, use the phrase "in a trice" who have no conception of its meaning. A trice is the sixtieth part of a second of time. The hour is divided into sixty minutes, the minute into sixty seconds, and the second into sixty trices, or thirds.

Prince Bismark, according to the New York Sun, wants 700,000 more men and $70,000,000 as the first installment of the increase in the German army. He makes no secret of what this means. It means being able to face France with a million soldiers and Russia at the same time with another million.

The 182d anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin was remembered in Philadelphia by a formal banquet of prominent men. There has never been a period so full of remembrances of Franklin. His literary life by MacMaster, his life in France by the Hales, and minor publications have caused Franklin to be better known than ever before, and in a more intelligent manner.

The following is told as having occurred at a diplomatic reception in Washington the other night, though it has the look of an old acquaintance: As the presiding officer of the leading dining club of the world left the white house a wag on the portico shouted: "The Irish minister's carriage!" The policemen took up the cry seriously, and in a moment every attendant in the grounds was howling for the equipage of the representative of poor Erin.

The cold waves of the west this year have been veritable tidal waves. A Boston woman passing the winter in Iowa writes of her experience in a blizzard that for fifteen hours the wind blew not in gusts, but with a blast apparently perfectly even and steady; a dreadful, icy stream which seemed to penetrate the walls of the house like needles. With the thermometer below zero and this appalling wind smiting the face of the country, the condition of things, says the Boston Courier, must be like the Esquimo hell described by Lieutenant de Long, of which the terrors were wind and cold instead of the brimstone and fire of more orthodox regions.

The lumber trade of Oregon and Washington Territory is one of the domestic industries which is sure to profit by the completion of the Nicaragua canal. Even now that the voyage from Portland to our Atlantic seaboard is five or six months in length, occasional cargoes are shipped around the Horn. In 1866 Oregon and Washington exported six million feet of lumber, in 1887 eight times as much, and when this vast timber-bearing region is brought thousands of miles nearer Philadelphia, New York and Boston by the opening of the canal, a wonderful impetus will be given to its development.

A few months ago it was reported in flaming headlines in many newspapers that a French genius had perfected an aerial car, upon which the French military authorities had secured the patent right, which would turn the science of war as now understood into an involution by the side of which a sickly umbrella in a healthy wind-storm would be as nothing. But the mind of the French genius cannot have triumphed over the matter, or we should have heard some more about his great achievement. And now a modest Brooklyn inventor announces that he has found the missing screw and will have an aerial car sailing through space (limited) in a short while. A number of reporters have seen his machine work in a small room, but when he perfects the 800-pound one he has in contemplation we shall be better able to judge of the ability of his device.

Sergeant Jasper at Fort Moultrie.

When Charleston built for the Briton's sport
The spongy, hardy palmetto fort,
And the ships with their topsails taut and thin
Stormed over the bar at break of day,
Gun and swivel and culverin
Shouting their murderous roundelay!

When the hissing shot was immured for good,
Time after time, in the soft, sly wood,
A venturous shell, from the Moreland's deck,
Struck the patriot staff, and snapped it quite,
Neat in the middle, without one fleck,
And whirled the flag from the rampart's height.

But William Jasper saw from his post,
And, his young blood seething, still as a ghost,
Straight through the perilous fire leaped down,
Leaped down, and back, by a leopard spring,
The smoke in his eyes, erect and brown,
All in the beat of a swallow's wing.

And held close, close, as he climbed alone,
The banner sacred and overthrown;
And quick, with that steady hand of his,
Notching its loops on his ramrod bare,
With a "So, my beauty!" and one frank kiss,
Flung it again to the glad, free air!

Then the friendly tides turned clean about,
And slipped from under the frigates stout,
And Sir Peter Parker's crippled fleet,
With its disembarking, bewildered crew,
Groped and fumbled, and got its feet,
And reeled off into the seas anew.

'Tis the old tale; how ours sat down
At dusk in their fair, beleaguered town,
We seal their valor, repeat their vows;
We keep their memories east and west;
We sing their praise through the happy house;
But of Sergeant Jasper, who knows the rest?

Who asks it? Peace to his ashes cold
The Carolinian grasses fold!
To the fond boy heart, in its little hour
Symbol and vision of loyalty,
Homage! The root whereof he was flower
Bears hundreds, happily, such as he.

Let emperors sleep in their gorgeous fame;
For us, forever, some quiet name,
In which no armorer's skill is versed,
To mock at history's calendar.
And once through its ordered page to burst
Like a headlong, glorious August star!
—[Louise I. Guiney in Boston Post.

Fate of John Ramsay, M. D.

BY W. H. S. ATKINSON.

I am a physician. I have made a life-long study of the human brain, and may, perhaps, be pardoned if I say that my opinions upon diseases of the mind now carry considerable weight among members of the profession.

It is only a week or two since I was called to a large asylum for the insane in Northern Ohio to examine a case which baffled the skill of the local doctors. After disposing of that matter I took an unprofessional stroll through the institution in company with my old friend, the superintendent.

The asylum over which I now made a tour of inspection was a most beautiful building, resembling in its appointments the homes of the wealthy and opulent. We wandered through room after room and along successive halls and corridors where men and women in every stage of insanity passed the time in various harmless amusements, or were restlessly confined in the care of warders and nurses. Of all the misfortunes to which humanity is heir, this loss of reason is, to my mind, the saddest by far; and, though I might be expected to have grown hardened by long years of familiarity with all phases of weak intellect, I never cease to feel devoutly thankful for that greatest of all benefits conferred upon men by a beneficent Creator—a sound brain.

We had passed through the greater part of the enormous institution and were approaching that portion of the building set apart for the residence of the superintending physician—my friend, Dr. Habershon. Taking from his pocket a key, Dr. Habershon inserted it in the keyhole of a door. Before turning it, he looked at me in a strange manner and said: "If you were not an old med., Hartly, and familiar with strange cases as I am myself, I should warn you to keep your countenance and betray no surprise on entering here. And I speak, anyhow, so as to be on the safe side." So saying he turned the key in the lock and opened the door. We quietly entered a very neat but plainly furnished room, and I confess that, although I have witnessed queer, weird, wild and, oftimes blood-curdling sights, I never felt so startled in all my life as I did at that moment. The room was not by any means dark, for it was well lighted by a large window running all along one side, but placed above the reach of a man, even though he should stand upon a chair; yet at the farther end of the room I noticed a student's lamp burning over a plain pine-wood table, upon which rested a human skull and some writing paper. Seated at this table, pencil in hand, was a man about the same age as myself and Dr. Habershon (40 years) gazing intently upon the skull. What startled me so severely was the fact that when I had last seen that man more than fifteen years since—I had seen him in exactly such a position, with precisely similar surroundings. And yet, what a difference! Then he had just graduated at the head of his class from our college, and was looked upon as one of the most promising young physicians in the country—now, he was a helpless maniac!

"Ramsay?" I involuntarily queried, only partially believing my own eyesight. Habershon nodded. "You need not speak to him; he won't reply. It is just 6 o'clock. He will sit at that table gazing at the old skull until daybreak and then he will throw himself upon his bed and sleep until noon. That's the way he used to do, you know, and humor him all I can. Poor old Ramsay; I owe him a good deal, you know, Hartly. You remember all about it?"

"Yes I remember the story, though I had almost forgotten it."

Ramsay, Habershon and myself were all students together in Philadelphia. We were in the same classes in college and jointly occupied the same suite of rooms. Furthermore we were all making a specialty of studying the human brain, and the only point wherein we materially differed from each other was that Ramsay knew more than we two fellows together.

True, Ramsay was, in regard to his theories and speculations, what many people would call a "crank"—but then successful cranks are esteemed to be geniuses, and certainly Ramsay was, in my judgment, quite as near the one as the other.

We three fellows all fitted in the same social set, and although both Ramsay and Habershon knew good and beautiful girls by the score, the fates decreed that they should fall in love with the same young lady. And yet, strange enough, they never displayed bad feeling toward each other, nor ever sought to make the lady's position an unpleasant one on account of the rivalry. It seemed to me, an onlooker, as though there was a tacit understanding between them, that no undue influence should be brought into play, but that, knowing how both loved and admired her, the object of their admiration and esteem should be left quietly to choose between them.

Grace Thorneycroft was a most beautiful and estimable girl and, though I have been an old bachelor all my days, I do not wonder that any man should have sought her for his wife.

One day Grace, with her father, mother and a brother, were down to Atlantic City, where they took a sail-boat and went out. A sudden squall overtaking them the frail pleasure boat was upset and Grace was the only member of the party who escaped with her life. She was picked up in a fainting condition and tenderly cared for, but when restored, physically, it was found that her mind was shattered—she was insane. All that wealth, combined with skill, could do was done for Grace, but it availed nothing and the physicians and friends at last gave up the case as hopeless. Habershon was himself almost crazy with grief and could not bear to go near the poor girl. As for Ramsay, he shut himself up in his den—a small, barely furnished room where he was in the habit of pursuing his studies and experiments. There was a determined expression on the fellow's face and when I looked in on him (which was seldom) he was always busy with his papers and books—sometimes engaged in dissecting the brains of dogs and other animals, and once examining a human brain.

He seldom spoke or even so much as remarked my presence, though once he said in an excited tone: "I shall cure her, Hartly—it shall be done at any cost."

So for days and weeks he sat over that bare pine table gazing at the skull in front of him—ever and anon rapidly penciling diagrams of the human brain and of the nervous system.

Late one evening I was sitting with Habershon when there came a rap at the door and Ramsay entered. He was very quiet, but knowing him as well as I did I could tell he had something beyond the ordinary on his mind.

"Boys," he said, "I think I have found what I have been searching for—I think I can cure Grace. I say think, because, after all, it is only a theory of mine and may utterly fail, but I think not. Perhaps you say I should not theorize and experiment on a woman whom, as you know, I love. Well, it won't do any harm to her and it may do her all possible good. To-morrow morning I shall try to do the work."

Then turning more particularly to Habershon, he continued: "Ed., you and I both love Grace Thorneycroft. Now, in the presence of Hartly, here, I want you to promise me that, whatever the consequences of my operation, you will care for Grace as long as she lives, and, if necessary, care for me, too."

I think neither Habershon or myself understood the purport of these words, when they were spoken, though their meaning was clear enough later on. However, Habershon gave the requested promise and we parted for the night.

The next day, in the forenoon, Ramsay, in the presence of the two physicians who had been in charge of Grace, began his operations. I was an interested observer from a distant part of the room, but Habershon could not be induced to be present. Ramsay told the older doctors that if his theory proved perfectly successful in practice he would be able to give his method of cure in writing for the benefit of the medical world—at present, he said that it was utterly impossible for him to intelligently explain his ideas. However, he guaranteed that the attempt would be perfectly harmless to the patient and the doctors stood by ready to prevent any undue or dangerous experiment. For myself, I have not the least idea to this day just what the means were which Ramsay employed to produce the end he had in view, nor have I any theory to advance. The whole thing was a strange affair to me then and appears just as strange when I look back upon it from the present moment, with all the experience which I have gained with fifteen years' practice.

Ramsay first of all administered a draught to Grace Thorneycroft, who was seated in a reclining chair. A few moments later he made a small incision in an artery in the patient's right arm, which movement he followed by making a similar incision in an artery of his own left arm. The two arteries he then connected by means of a small silver tube. Facing his subject, Ramsay tapped her head, near the base of the brain, two or three times with his knuckles, and then gazed into her eyes. Ten minutes passed slowly by and no perceptible difference was noticeable in Grace's condition. Ten more minutes, and a gleam of intelligence seemed to be forcing its way into the face of the poor girl—but, strange to relate, a wild, far-away look was settling upon Ramsay! Another ten minutes, and Grace Thorneycroft recognized every one in the room, including myself, while John Ramsay was led away from the newly conscious girl, a raving maniac!

As I have before remarked, I have no explanation to offer—I can only chronicle bare facts. Ramsay was a man of genius, surely, though in the one act of his life in which he proved that genius, he partially failed; and, in that by losing his mind he was unable to give his theories to the world, his genius will never benefit posterity.

Habershon married Grace Thorneycroft two years later, and they have always taken the best of care of the man who saved a woman's reason at the expense of his own.—[Detroit Free Press.

The First Razor.

The earliest reference to shaving is found in Genesis xii: 14, where we read that Joseph, on being summoned before the king shaved himself. There are several directions as to shaving in Levitticus, and the practice is alluded to in many other parts of scripture. Egypt is the only country mentioned in the Bible where shaving was practiced. In all other countries such an act would have been ignominious. Herodotus mentions that the Egyptians allowed their beards to grow when in mourning. So particular were they as to shaving at other times that to have neglected it was a subject of reproach and ridicule, and whenever they intended to convey the idea of a man of low condition and slovenly habits the artists represented him with a beard. Unlike the Romans of a later age, the Egyptians did not confine the privilege of shaving to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both beard and head. The priests also shaved the head. Shaving the head became customary among the Romans about 360 B. C. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman who shaved daily. In France the custom of shaving arose when Louis XIII. came to the throne young and beardless. The Anglo-Saxons wore their beards until, at the conquest, they were compelled to follow the example of the Normans, who shaved. From the time of Edward III. to Charles I. beards were universally worn. In Charles II.'s reign the mustache and whiskers only were worn, and soon after this the practice of shaving became general throughout Europe. The revival of the custom of wearing the beard dates from the time of the Crimea, 1854-55.—[Penman's Journal.

A Successful Crusade.

Every afternoon, between five and six, an under-sized man with a nervous but decided air boards a Wabash avenue cable car at Washington street and rides south. Probably not one out of twenty-five of his fellow passengers recognizes him as the hero of a desperate fight against the City railway company. Chicago grows very fast, and the sensation of yesterday is hardly the memory of to-day. This is D. B. Fisk. When the City railway company, about a dozen years ago, put "bobtail" cars (cars in which passengers drop their passes through a slot into a box), on its lines, Fisk, single-handed, began a crusade against the bobtails, and ceased only when the cars were removed. How did he go about it? He simply refused to pay his fare except to a conductor. The drivers on the line came to know him and ceased jingling their bells for his fare. He used to enter a car and offer to pay the fares of all the passengers—to a conductor. The result was many a carload of people were hauled free. Fisk found a few nervy followers; the newspapers took up the battle, the public joined in, and the result was the complete subjugation of the company and the removal of the obnoxious vehicles. The fight, it is said, cost the company hundreds of thousands in lost fare and cars left on their hands, which they were obliged to sell at prices away below their cost.—[Chicago News.

When a New Century Begins.

The confusion in the question whether the year 1900 is a part of the nineteenth or of the twentieth century arises probably from the comparison of the age of a man with the years of the century. We do not call a child one year old till he has lived a year, and we call him ten, for instance, all through his eleventh year. But the year one began with the day No. 1, and we call it the year one up to and including the 365th day. So the years from 1 to 100 comprise the first century, and the second century begins with the year 101 and ends with 200, and the nineteenth century began with the 1801 and ends with the last day of the year 1900.—[Springfield Union.

Southern Rice Fields.

In former times the cultivation was confined mostly to the sea islands, and the low shore lands of the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia. More recently Louisiana and several other southern states have produced large quantities of rice, making rice culture one of the most important industries of the south. Yet the annual consumption of rice in the United States is reported as nearly double the production.

One of the greatest troubles of the cultivator of rice is the bi-annual attack of birds. In the spring, at the time of planting, the rice-birds of various kinds eat the seed before the ground is well flooded with water. Again, in the fall, when the grain is in the milk, the birds are very annoying and destructive, and it is a never-failing time of great anxiety to the rice grower.

Many birds are fond of rice, but the chief marauder is the "rice-bird" or "bobolink" of the north. These winged "anarchists" do not visit the fields by scores or hundreds only, but by thousands and by innumerable multitudes. Sometimes whole fields are destroyed, bringing to the rice-planter a "crop of discouragements" instead of a crop of rice.

During the time the rice-birds are so numerous, hundreds of boys and men are employed, called "bird-minders," who alarm the birds by discharging fire-arms, and in various ways strive to keep the birds from the fields. Bird-trapping and netting and egg-destroying are resorted to without apparently diminishing the numbers, and with about as much visible benefit as a fence might be in keeping weeds from a garden. In the "Annual Report of Agriculture" it is stated that the annual loss occasioned from birds aggregates $2,000,000.

One large rice-grower says: "We employ about one hundred 'bird-minders,' who shoot from three to five kegs of powder daily, of twenty-five pounds each; add to this shot and caps, and you will have some idea what these birds cost one planter."—[Independent.

A Blind Man's Ingenuity.

"Will you please set my watch right and tell me what the time is now; it has run down?"

The speaker was blind and he handed a handsome gold stem-winder to his friend. The friend put the watch right, told the time and then handed it back to his blind friend, saying, "Of what use is a watch to you? How can you tell the time?"

"You have just set the watch at a quarter to two," said the blind man, and now it is fully wound up. If I wish to know what the time is this evening I shall rewind the watch and count each of the clicks as I turn the key. There are forty-five clicks, for example. Now I have found that nine clicks correspond to 100 minutes, so that if there are forty five clicks it will mean that eight hours and twenty minutes have elapsed since the time the watch was set, making the time five minutes past 10 o'clock. I always remember what the time was when I wound it up last, and so by a little care and calculation can always come very near what the time is."—New York Mail and Express.

Petroleum as a Medicine.

Dr. Blache states that a refiner of petroleum having been prohibited by a prefect the distribution of petroleum in medicinal doses, the fact led to an inquiry being made as to its alleged utility in affections of the chest—the petroleum from Pennsylvania and Virginia being that first experimented with. Dr. Blache states, as the result, that in chronic bronchitis, with abundant expectoration, it rapidly diminishes the amount of the secretion and the paroxysms of coughing, and in simple bronchitis rapid amelioration has been obtained; its employment in phthisis has been continued for too short a time, as yet, to allow of any opinion being delivered as to its efficacy, beyond the fact that it diminishes expectoration, which also loses its purulent character. The petroleum is popularly taken in doses of a teaspoonful before each meal, and, after the first day, any nausea which it may excite in some persons disappears.

Bill Nye's Cow For Sale.

Owing to ill health, says Bill Nye, the humorist, I will sell at my residence in town 29, range 18, west, according to government survey, one plushed-raspberry colored cow, aged 8 years. She is a good milkster and not afraid of cars—or anything else. She is a cow of undaunted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her home at present, by means of a trace chain but she will be sold to anyone who will agree to treat her right. She is one-fourth short horn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double barrelled shot gun which goes with her. In May she generally goes away somewhere for a week or two, and returns with a tall, red calf with long, wabby legs. Her name is Rose, and I prefer to sell her to a non-resident.

The New Universal Language.

"I love, thou lovest, she loves," in Volapuk, the new universal language, is "Lofob, lofous, lofof," and "They will have been loved" is "Pulofoms." "The knowledge of one's self is the best foundation of all virtues" is, in Volapuk, "Itisevam ebinom stabin gudikin tuges valik."

A NORWEGIAN SPORT.

The National Pastime of the Sturdy Norseman is "Ski."

Binding on the "Skis," He Glides Down the Mountains.

"Ski" running is to the Norwegian what base-ball is to the American, or cricket to the Briton—the national sport. It is also something more; it is a necessary and practical mode of locomotion, as is skating to the Dutchman, and snow-shoeing to the denizen of the Canadas. Broken by hills, and crossed by valleys, the Norwegian fatherland when wrapped in its winter mantel of deep snow presents difficulties to travelers requiring extraordinary means to surmount. Heavily drifted, the roads become well-nigh impassable to horses for long periods, and then the only means of communication from farm-house to farm-house and hamlet to hamlet is pedestrian. In this strait the sturdy Norseman binds upon his legs his long fleet "skis" and flies easily and gracefully over the drifts and shoots like lightning down the hills and steep mountain sides, and out of stern necessity has learned to draw a vigorous amusement. The history of the "ski" is the history of the wonderful people who use it as a birthright. Norse mythology is full of it, and some of the most stirring passages in Norwegian history draw their romance from the bold and daring feats of hardy "ski" runners.

The "ski," pronounced softly and defiantly "she," familiar and dear to the runner as his sweetheart oftentimes, is a long and narrow strip of wood, often pine, better of hard wood, made with a curling nose to override the snow, and bearing near its centre a strap and rest for the foot of the rider or "runner." The length varies according to the strength of the runner and the purpose of the "ski," seldom exceeding ten feet, however. For mountain and dense forest traveling they are made shorter and for military manœuvres, when worn by soldiers, are of unequal length to facilitate turning readily. Generally they present only the wooden surface to the snow, but sometimes, especially when designed for travel where many hills are to be ascended, their bottoms are covered with deer hide, the hair pointing backward, and acting as a secure anchor against retrogression. They solve the problem of walking on the snow on the same principle as the more clumsy and slower plaited snowshoe familiar in American forests, by dividing the weight of the wearer over a large surface. The American snowshoe is also in use in Norway, but, as was remarked by an expert runner, "it is too slow for men, and we give it to old women and put it on horses."

The feats of speed and dexterity performed on their "skis" by expert runners are wonderful. On a level surface they move as fast as a good horse, but it is coming down hill that they show their mettle. Curving gracefully over the crest, as the slope grows steeper they gather speed like lightning, until, with full headway, they shoot through the air with the speed of a railroad train, fairly taking away the breath of the daring runner with the rapid motion. A well authenticated account is current in Norway that one Finnish woman, a very expert runner, one day tried the descent of a peculiarly steep mountain side, and attained such fearful speed that when those who awaited her at the end of her bird-like flight received her, she stood bolt upright on her "skis," dead, the breath literally ravished from her lips by her rapid descent. The "hop" is the most difficult and dangerous of the many feats of the "ski" runner. In descending hills, broken spots and small precipices are often met with, and over these the careful and the timid runners simply slide, but expert and venturesome runners augment the danger and the excitement at the same time by leaping into the air just at the verge of the cliff, landing far beyond the point where the sliding runner would alight. In the races and games with the "skis," a "hop" is generally made by building up a cliff with snow at some convenient point of the declivity, and this is made high according to the skill and daring of the runners. One moment on the earth, a sudden spring, and away he flies through the air, 50, 70, 100 feet, enough of a fall, one would think to break every bone in his sturdy body, but landing safely and gracefully and shooting away on his course.

As a national pastime "ski" running has attracted the widest attention in Norway, the royal family lending the enthusiasm of their presence to the yearly carnival. In this country it is only recently coming into notice, and Minneapolis is entitled to the meed of having been the home of the first "ski" club ever organized in America.—[Minneapolis Journal.

The Cost of a House.

People who are going to build may like to know that "a three-thousand-dollar house" is one that the architectural paper says can be built for $2,850.-87; costs $3,100, according to the architect's estimate; is worth $3,700, the carpenter says, to build; increases in expense to $4,800 during the process of erection, and makes you draw your check for $5,953.28 before you move in and get your first bill for repairs.—[Journal of Education.

The Wild Animal Trade.

"There is scarcely anything going on in the trade this year," recently observed Mr. F. J. Thompson, who is perhaps the largest wild animal dealer in the United States, and who resides in New York. "You see, this year," he continued, "is the presidential year, and like theatrical business, our trade is seriously affected. In off years circuses and other shows put in their heaviest work, while in years like this the countrymen, when they have a holiday, instead of going to the circus go off to a mass meeting or to see the parade.

"But the wild animal trade has never flourished as it did before 1873," added Mr. Thompson. "It was during the war times and immediately after, when every one was flush of money, that the greatest seasons were experienced. Then there were hundreds of circuses, big and little, and various side shows, which patrolled the country from ocean to ocean. Out in the west, too, many of the small shows had gambling attachments, which helped materially to rake in the money. A proprietor of one of these thought nothing of paying $1000 for any animal which happened to strike his fancy.

"But many of these parties made money so fast that they shortly closed up business and quit. Then came the financial crash of 1873, and the stagnation of every kind of business, and the failures of most of these circus and showmen remaining. Then the new men who came into the business did not have much money, and could not afford to buy large numbers of animals or very valuable specimens. So it has been ever since, with a consequent stagnation in animal trade.

Another thing which has affected the business a good deal is the growing scarcity of certain kinds of wild animals, and the closing of some of the depots for their collection and exportation. Nubia and upper Egypt, for example, for a long time were the great headquarters for the supply of giraffes, elephants, hippopotami, and the double-horned rhinoceri, with many other wild animals, but since the troubles there, subsequent to the death of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum, absolutely nothing has been received from this region, which is now barred, for an indefinite period by the impending Italo-Abyssinian war. And then again the depot in South Africa are beginning to close because the hunters have to go such immense distances before they can reach the lairs of the wild animals, hundreds of miles from their former haunts. The cause of this is the extermination of all kinds by the so-called sportsmen, who pour into that region like they did into the United States when the buffaloes roved the plains."—[New York Sun.

A Man With a Silver Hand.

Daniel Goodwin of Weymouth, Mass., has a German silver hand, and, notwithstanding the fact that there are no fingers on it, he is able to keep pace at his trade—that of carpentering—with those blessed with the customary number of digits. An injury to Mr. Goodwin's own hand necessitated its amputation. It was not until he had invented a substitute, which he hoped would enable him to support himself and family, that he would consent to have it amputated. His scheme consists of a socket, reaching half way to the elbow, into which socket the stump is placed, and at the other end of which a hole is drilled with a thread cut. The contrivance is a great success. Mr. Goodwin has a surprisingly large number of useful tools that fit into this tapped hole, and he can drive nails all day with a hammer that is held in place by a check nut screwed against the end of the socket. As soon as he sits down to dinner he pulls a table knife out of one of his pockets with his left hand, screws it into the socket, and proceeds to business.—[Boston Herald.

Warming the Shivering Poor.

In many cities on the Continent in days of extreme cold, the municipal governments, from a fund previously set apart for the purpose, place at intervals among the crowded neighborhoods of the poor large iron braziers, which are kept filled day and night with hot coals. They are circular upright receptacles, about the size of a barrel, with an open top and with holes pierced in the sides for the purpose of a draught. They are placed upon the pavement near the sidewalk at the corners of streets, where crowds may collect about them with the least obstruction to traffic. During the bitter cold weather crowds of half frozen people huddle about these braziers.—[Boston Advertiser.

An Expensive Request.

A Philadelphia lawyer was appointed solicitor for a certain business house in that city. At the end of the year he was asked to send in his account, which he did, by lumping everything, simply saying, "So and So, Dr. to Professional Services, $2000. The manager was a great stickler for form, and sent back the account, asking for an itemized statement. The lawyer did as requested, and at the bottom tacked on the following: "To preparing itemized statement, $100." After a murmur of horror and astonishment, it was paid.

Indignant.

After church:

Spoggs—Was it not disgraceful, the way in which Smiggs snored in church to-day?

Stuggs—I should think it was. Why, he woke us all up.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Two Officers Killed in the Discharge of Their Duty.

A desperate family quarrel has resulted in a terrible tragedy near Jeromeville, Ashland County, Ohio. Lewis Chesrown is worth $15,000. He has six grown sons. Lately the old man was adjudged an imbecile, and his son Lewis succeeded in being appointed his guardian. He and his brother Peter planned to have their own way, and John, Elias and the other two sons became desperate. Lewis kept the old man carefully guarded at his house and forbade the other four to see him.

A short time ago the four watched until Lewis left his house, and then kidnapped the old man, maltreating his aged wife, who protested. Lewis and Peter went to law on habeas corpus proceedings. They were met in court by their four brothers and a decision was not reached until a few days ago. W. H. Kelley, a constable of Jeromeville, was intrusted with the writ. He chose Jacob Hebert as his deputy, and accompanied by a dozen other men went out to John's house, whither the four brothers had taken the old gentleman. The constable and his posse found the brothers disposed to resist and they were refused admittance. The crowd took a heavy timber and knocked down the door.

At this point Elias appeared crazed with anger. He had a double barrelled shotgun, with which he shot Hebert in the head and Kelley in the bowels. Hebert was instantly killed. The posse retreated and two of the brothers seized Kelley and dragged him into the house. Men ran to Jeromeville for reinforcements. The brothers saw the danger, and Elias got on a horse and rode to Ashland, where he surrendered at the jail. A mob came back from Jeromeville, but when told that Elias had gone paid attention to Kelly, who died in a short time.

In the evening Sheriff Andress lodged the other three brothers in jail. There was some disposition on the part of the mob to go to Ashland and lynch Elias, but as it is ten miles distant cooler counsel's prevailed. Elias, who did all the shooting, is single and twenty eight years old. He is a graduate of the Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio, and has followed civil engineering.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

All Intruders to Be Ejected Within Ninety Days.

There is great rejoicing in the Indian Territory over a late decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the effect that the Cherokees have the exclusive right to decide who are and who are not their citizens. The decision virtually settles the long-mooted question which has been hanging fire in the Department, and on account of being unsettled this nation has almost become overrun with intruders claiming Indian blood, whom Cherokees would not recognize as such.

This late ruling of the Commissioner has produced widespread consternation among the intruders. They are organizing and declaring that they will not recognize the decision of the Cherokee Court. The Cherokee Commission on Citizenship is now summoning all intruders to appear before it at a specified time and show cause why they remain in the nation in defiance of law, and if they refuse to appear, as a great many will who have been there for a dozen or more years and have valuable improvements, the Commission will decide against and give them ninety days to dispose of or sell their property to citizens. If they do not act according they will be summarily ejected from the nation.

FATAL DISASTERS.

Avalanches of Snow in Italy Destroying Villages and People.

Snow storms of exceptional severity have been prevailing in Northern Italy. The municipal authorities at Turin have ordered the theatres, schools and markets to be closed in order to prevent accidents through the falling of masses of snow. Several roofs have already collapsed, including that of the railway freight depot. Several villages in the Alps have been destroyed by avalanches and many lives have been lost. Troops have been dispatched to aid the sufferers. Many villages near Genoa and Lake Como are suffering for the lack of food, and soldiers are cutting their way through the snow to relieve them. A custom house near Revere was destroyed by an avalanche, and three guards and four other persons were killed. An avalanche covered the village of Sterpone, near Ivrea, and thirty lives were lost.

Several avalanches have occurred in the Province of Oviedo, Spain, destroying a railway bridge and a number of houses. Eleven persons were killed at Pajares.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MARY ANDERSON sets the hair-dressing fashions in London.

A FAIR young American named Gulzwiller has sung in Paris with success.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" is drawing crowded houses at Daly's New York Theatre.

There are 4,000 theatres in the United States, and $1,000,000 a day is paid for amusements in this country.

EMMA ABBOTT, the singer, is said to have a fortune of $300,000, which she has accumulated during the last ten years.

THE Boston Ideals and Mlle. Zelie de Lussan recently presented an attractive series of operas at Niblo's, New York city.

REPRESENTATIVE CRISP, of Georgia, used to be an actor. His father, mother, brother and two sisters were also on the stage.

MRS. COLMAN was the first English public actress. She performed the part of Ianthe in Davenant's "Siege in Rome" in 1656.

MLLE. NIKITA, the 16 year old American prima donna discovered by Strakosch, has been engaged to sing at Berlin next summer.

CHARLES CROZAT CONVERSE has added another to the list of American national anthems. The new one is called "God for Us."

EDWIN BOOTH carries a $20,000 accident policy since he began to travel so extensively, and the beneficiary is his grandchild living in Boston.

GRACE HENDERSON has been engaged for a leading role in "A Possible case," to be done at the Union Square Theatre, New York City, after "The Henrietta."

FRANCIS WILSON is negotiating for a theatre in London in which to bring out "The Lady and the Tiger" simultaneously with its New York production.

IT is said that Florence Girard Abbey, of Wallack's, New York, will retire from the stage. She is to accompany her husband on a pleasure trip to the Bermudas.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company is about to place an order for 3,500 new cars.

WAGES have been reduced recently in many of the iron furnaces in Pennsylvania.

THE letter carriers are confident of the passage of their eight-hour bill in Congress at the present session.

RHODE ISLAND is making a fair looking gold watch for $2.70, and a good looking gold chain for eleven cents.

THE tanning of boa constrictor skins forms a branch of industry in Hamburg, N. J. They are made into pocketbooks principally.

THE brick manufacturers of Pittsburg are said to be endeavoring to form a syndicate which will handle all the brick made in the city.

THE color test is being enforced on the Reading Railroad, and two engineers of forty years' experience have lost their places in consequence.

THE locomotive engineers on the principal roads centering in Chicago are making a systematic attempt to get an improved schedule and increased wages.

J. W. TUFTS, of Boston, silver plate and soda water apparatus manufacturer, who adopted a system of profit-sharing with his employes, has organized a bank for their benefit.

A DISPATCH from London says that an effort is to be made to find employment of some kind for the many people of that city who have been superseded as servants by German emigrants.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

A TEST VOTE ON THE TARIFF.

There was a vote taken in the United States Senate last week which indicated pretty clearly how that body stands on the question of Protection. It was proposed to incorporate a steel railway company in the District of Columbia, and the Committee to which the bill had been referred amended it in a way to equire the rails to be of American manufacture. This, says a writer referring to the matter, was to the point; that if this government should be responsible for an enterprise of this kind it should insist that in building it the general principle of protection to American industries should be respected. But to do so would be to act in direct opposition to the principles of the President's message. So the test vote on the amendment would also be a test vote of approval or disapproval of Mr. Cleveland's Free Trade harangue. On this vote very Republican and one Democrat, Gorman of Maryland and one Independent, Riddleberger of Virginia, voted for the American or home protection idea. All of the other Democrats why voted, voted against it or for the foreign or free trade idea.

It is a pretty good sign when every Republican Senator voted for home protection, and had the votes of two others who were not naturally with them by party ties. It is significant too that these allies came from the States of Virginia and Maryland, border States, in which the protective idea is rapidly making headway. When the Republicans get ready to make their campaign for home industries in Democratic States, they will find thousands of Democrats ready to vote with them on the same broad and patriotic platform.

SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY STUDIED.

A recent writer most correctly states that farming is a business, and instead of being a simple one, which any one may pick up in a short time, it is one of the most complex and intricate with which men have to do, and is surrounded by endless and obscure conditions which even the most patient investigations cannot entirely grasp. Even the most successful and advanced farmers understand but imperfectly the forces with which they deal. Not one among the millions can even manage a manure heap for *all* there is in it, and in every field and in every stall there is a lack of knowledge as to how to secure the best results.

How idle, then, for any one to assume that their own experience and observation has disclosed all that is possible or valuable to know regarding it. It is indeed a business—and one which no one has mastered or is likely to master—paying best those who study its conditions most closely and constantly and make themselves as thoroughly acquainted as possible with everything pertaining to it.

DIVERSIFY.

We repeat, our farmers should diversify. As a rule diversified farming is the most profitable. It is never wise for a farmer to depend upon one crop unless he is very certain of having a "sure thing." Better plant a variety, so that if one thing fails, or the market is glutted with it, others will prove remunerative. Many farmers "miss it" by depending upon a single product—putting all their "eggs in one basket"—whereas by growing a variety they would be assured against failure.

Many of our planters, who formerly confined themselves to one crop, are now wisely raising their own provisions, and find that mixed husbandry is profitable. It is a good plan as well as the safest to grow a variety. So we again say to our farmers, diversify.

A LARGE MACKEREL PURSE SEINE.

We learn that the mackerel fishing steamer, Novelty, of Boston, Captain H. B. Joyce, is having made for him the largest Mackerel Purse Seine ever manufactured. It will be when completed, 1000 yards in length and 1200 meshes, or about 150 feet in depth.

It is proposed to handle this Seine from a small steamer, which will be an attendant upon the larger one.

This Seine is being manufactured by the American Net & Twine Co., of Boston and New York and from a twine made for this purpose, very light and strong.

This Company makes a speciallty of Mackerel and Menhaden Purse Seines.

"Mr. Cleveland is the mascot of his party," wrote an enthusiastic Mississippi editor who had just been appointed postmaster. But a wicked "sub" set it up: "Mr. Cleveland is the marplot of his party;" and the editor postmaster had to drink a quart of whiskey before he got over it.

Be self reliant and independent.

A SEVERE REBUKE.

The House Commmittee of Congress on Ways and Means is composed of 13 members—8 Democrats and 5 Republicans. The Democrats of the Committee have taken pains to insult the Republicans by depriving them of all share in the deliberations to which, under the rules of the House, the *whole* committee was assigned. And especially did they do this in their secret meetings to prepare the revenue bill. The Republican members were utterly ignored. Mr. Reed, of Maine, gave the "Dark Lantern" confederates a deserved castigation the other day. A correspondent thus summarizes it:

He had heard rumors, they were engaged in the preparation of a revenue bill, but so far as its details, or even its general scope was concerned, it had been kept a profound secret from the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. He was reminded of a certain passage in the Scriptures: "These things had been hidden from the wise and prudent and revealed unto"—the gentlemen who composed the majority of the committee." He could not complain of the tardy rate of progress or the long delay because he realized that men who approach the consideration of matters affecting the industrial and manufacturing interests of the country from places so distant as Texas and Arkansas have a long and unfamiliar road to travel. But the majority of the House had been guilty of wilful delay and neglect of duty, and so had the Ways and Means Committee—the former because it had not promptly passed a bill to relieve the financial and business catastrope which the President in his message three months ago declared to be imminent, add the latter because it has allowed that message to lie on its table, neglected and unconsidered, for almost two months.

A SOUND PLATFORM.

Gen. Geo. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, an ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, lately made an address, and concluded by offering the following sensible and practical and seusible agricultural platform:

1. The value of the farmer's land and crops is vastly increased by neighboring manufactures, diversified industry being the law.

2. The home market is the farmer's reliance, both for his stables and his local crops.

3. That a protective tariff develops the home market.

4. That an unprotective industry cannot succeed in this or any other country.

5. That the reduction of the tariff below the point of protection has been fatal to the industries to which it has been applied,

6. That the American producer can sell dearest and buy cheapest in the markets of his own country, and that the foreign market is to him unimportant.

7. That a policy which depresses labor destroys the farmer's market.

At last, after an incubation of sixty days, the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee has hatched a tariff bill. And such a bill! An Ohio Democrat after reading it observes; "It is a corpse." Another, a man of national repute, remarked; "It is a painful exhibition of the incapacity and ignorance of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee." A witty Western Republican said; "Mr. Mills and his associates appear to know as little about the tariff as Nicodemus did about the new birth."

The Atlanta *Constitution*, though a Democratic paper, is opposed to the free trade programme of Cleveland. It says

This paper is not in favor of placing the laboring men of this country on a level with the degraded labor of Europe, nor is it in favor of bringing the farmers down to the level of the farmers in England.

The opponents of the saloon already control several States, and everywhere increase rapidly, both in numbers and aggressiveness, while the numbers and confidence of its defenders steadily diminishes. Indeed, the indications are unmistakable that the genius of America has decided the ultimate suppression of the dramshop.

The Administration has again "put its foot in it"—this time on the Fishery question. The treaty signed by Secretary Bayard and endorsed by President Cleveland surrenders every vital point in the controversy in favor of Canada. Oh that we had an *American* policy dominating at the White House and in the Cabinet.

The latest reports of the condition of the Crown Prince of Germany leave no doubt of the fact that the days of the illustrious patient are numbered. All the German physicians are now convinced that the Prince has cancer of the throat.

Blaine will be a more potent factor for Republican triumph on the stump in the coming campaign than at the head of the ticket.

"It is home market," says John Sherman, "that gives employment life, strength, health, wealth and comfort to the people of the United States."

Read what the Raleigh *Signal* has to say about Jo. Daniels and those "Supplements."

The village of Deep Creek, Va., was nearly destroyed by fire no the 4th.

Unequaled Among Americans.

Des Moins Register.

Blaine has been fought by Democrats, and bitterly fought, because he was the personified leader of the Republican party and its greatest leader. He has been fought by Democratic and Republican Free Traders with more of fury and hate than by the Democrats, because he was the champion pre-eminent of Protection and the very incarnation of American ideas and American pride. He has borne the brunt of the battle, has been the leader of the party in every great contest for nearly twenty years, has met the enemy before him and the enemy behind him, and though it all has been so great and so wonderful in his greatness as to take and keep the masses of the party with him, although many of its other leaders were either secretly or openly against him. Now he has shown himself stronger and greater than ever, more devoted than ever to the party, more willing than ever to subordinate personal ambition to party interest, and withdrawing himself from all aspirations of personal ambition, voluntarily keeps his place in the ranks, asking only the privilege to help in electing the candidate, whoever the party may choose. Private citizen though he is, he it still unequalled among Americans, and not surpassed by any of the great men of the world. Never before did he appear so great. Never before did he stand so high in the estimation of his Nation and the world. Never before did his enemies look so small

While he asks that the party shall not ask him to lead as a candidate again, he rises in the wisdom of leadership and shows the way and gives the reassuring arguments from the recent past to prove how it may win in 1888. This letter goes into every Republican home in the land, the messenger of the great leader, calling every Republican to action and uniting and inspiring the party for the contest. All the enmities to Blaine, except that which comes from Free trade, which is too mean for anything mortal to appease, will fall down before this letter. It is no sudden determination on the part of Mr. Blaine. He announced it to the writer of this article nearly a year ago as his fairly settled conclusion then. He has written it in letters several times since he was abroad. He has been in a very delicate position, and one in which he could not lay down official leadership of the party without the possibility of injuring the party in doing so. His matchless ability has enabled him to do this where no other man in his place could have done it. He takes his place in the ranks, appeals to enemies alike to gather about the common standard of the party and all go forward to elect a Republican President this fall.

How to get a Cinder out of the Eye.

From the Medical Summary.

Nine persons out of every ten, with a cinder or any foreign substance in the eye will instantly begin to rub the eye with one hand while hunting for their handkerchief with the other. They may, and sometimes do, remove the offending cinder, but more frequently they rub until the eye becomes inflamed, bind a handkerchief around the head and go to bed. This is all wrong. The better way is not to rub the eye with the cinder in it all, but rub the other eye as vigorously as you like.

A few years since I was riding on the engine of the fast express, from Binghamton to Corning. The engineer, an old schoolmate of mine, threw open the front window, and I caught a cinder that gave me the most excruciating pain. I began to rub the eye with both hands. "Let your eye alone and rub the other eye" (this from the engineer.) I thought he was chaffing me and worked the harder. "I know you doctors think if you know it all, but if you will let that eye alone and rub the other one the cinder will be out in two minutes" persisted the engineer. I began to rub the other eye, and soon I felt the cinder down near the inner canthus, and made ready to take it out. "Let it alone and keep at the well eye" shouted the doctor protem. I did so for a minute longer, and looking in a small glass he gave me, I found it on my cheek. Since then I have tried it many times and have advised many others, and I have never known it to fail in one instance (unless it was as sharp as a piece of steel, or something that cut into the ball and required an operation.) Why it is so I do not know. But that it is so I do do know, and that one may be saved much suffering it they will let the injured eye alone and rub the well eye. Try it.

"A Whopper."

News & Observer.

When the President was as Weldon quite a large crowd shook hands with him. Among them was a tall and lank countryman, who took his stand in front of the President, and as he shook his hand said: "Well; and are you the President?" "Yes, was the response of Mr. Cleveland, "I am the President." "Well, I have voted for many a President, but I never seed one before." And as he stood looking at him all over, up and down, and from one side to the other, he exclaimed: "Well you are a whopper, in fact." Whereupon the President smiled uncomfortably, and Mrs. Cleveland, who was near by, laughed until she cried.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters and only 50c a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Joe Daniels and those "Supplements."

Raleigh Signal,

Mr. Josephus Daniels has devoted eight columns of the State Chronicle in a vain and unsatisfactory attempt to answer our article on the State finances. In doing so Mr. Daniels failed to give credit for the article he attempted to answer other than to say:

"A Republican leader has written a long article in which he charges. 1st—That the Democratic party has increased the expenses of the State government.; 2d—That is keeps a large surplus in the State treasury; 3d—That its representations of decreasing taxation are false."

Why was it necessary to keep the readers of the Chronicle in the dark as to who wrote the article referred to and in what paper it appeared is a mistery to us.

It may be that the editor of the Chronicle has grown so grandiloquent since he assumed the leadership of the Democratic party, that he is exempt from the honest methods that have heretofore characterized journalism in this State.

The wilful failure to give our name as the author and The Signal as the paper in which the article appeared, in addition to the other reason herein before set forth, must have proceeded from a desire to prevent the readers of the Chronicle from obtaining a copy of our article, so that they might not have an opportunity to read both sides of this controversy. This fact alone shows that Mr. Daniels knows full will that his bantling which he palmed off on an unsuspecting public in the form of supplements, is not an answer to the charges we made. And in proof of this assertion that it is not an answer we make the statement that Chairman Richard H. Battle refused to pay for the printing of the supplements out of the fund of the Democratic committee and only contributed a few dollars out of his private purse after Mr. Daniels had exhausted himself throughout Raleigh in his efforts to beg enough money to broadcast his bantam paper throughout the State. We have been told that while the editor of the Chronicle was tramping the streets of Raleigh in his effort to "raise the wind" that our article had so frightened him that his teeth chattered and his knees quaked, and that he was in much worse condition than was Belshazzar when he saw the handwriting on the wall of the castle, or was Balaam when his ass told him that he saw an angel in the road.

And while Mr. Daniels did not dare give the author of the article that required eight columns of the Chronicle to answer, we notice that every supplement received at this office has on it, "From the Raleigh State Chronicle." It was as little as could have been expected after these supplements had been paid for by the donation of Democrats that the supplements sent out should have borne the imprint of the papers which they accompained, and not that of the Chronicle. So that while money was begged of the public to throttle the fulmination of a Republican leader, it was also gotten with the carefully disguised purpose to boom the Raleigh State Chronicle by printing fifty or sixty thousand supplements that contained thereon the cabalistic words, "From the Raleigh State Chronicle." Good for Joseph, There is no business in this world that pays better than looking after number one. But as Mr. Rutjes, the celebrated hotel-keeper would say, there is such a thing as the breech's of an upstart getting too big for him.

How it Works in Holland.

Chancey M. Depew.

Four years ago, when I was abroad, I went to Holland. When I went over there I found that there was more content and happiness in Holland than in any other country in Europe. There was absolutely no pauperism. When I was in Holland last summer I found a great deal of complaint, stagnation in labor, Socialist riots, labor troubles—things which had never been known in the country before. I met one of the most eminent business men in Holland, and he said to me that the manufactures of Holland were stagnant, that business in Holland was no longer remunerative, and there was a great deal of poverty and distress among the mechanics and laboring classes. I said to him: "How do you account for this change?" He said: "Because Holland adopted a few years ago free trade and the law has ruined us."

STATE ITEMS

Forty park seats will be put in the Capitol Square at Raleigh.

An old lady at Charlotte, aged 75, is cutting her third set of teeth.

The new Supreme Court Room at Raleigh was formally dedicated on Monday.

Several veins of lead have been discovered in Davie county, about five miles from Mocksville.

Chowan Baptist Female Institute at Murfreesboro will soon have a new building to cost $27,000.

Wake Forest College is to have improved gas works. To this end $2,000 are required.

The General Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this State will be held at Charlote on April 19th.

Governor Scales has issued his order for the State Encampment to be held at Wrightsville, beginning July 15th and continve seven days.

The date for laying the corner stone of the Teachers' Assembly Building at Morehead City, has been changed from April 2d to May 1st.

The Germans of Wilmington will celebrate the anniversary of Emperor William's birth day, March 22d, and Gov. Scales has been invited to deliver the address.

The Winston Daily says: There are three street railways in operation in the State, nine cities and towns are lighted with electricity, and nine have water works.

Many features of amusement are promised at the Craven County Fair, at Newberne, on the 13th, 14th and 15th. A tournament, parade of the best fire department in the State, glass ball and clay pigeon shooting, and various other things.

Farmers Benefited More than Any One Else.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Of all the flimsy false pretences of free trade, there is none more flimsy of false than the one that it would in a special manner, benefit the farmers. The fact is, there is no class who would suffer more from free trade, for the simple reason that there is none that have been more benefited by protection. We make the assertion broadly and without fear of successful contradiction that, on the whole, estimating direct and indirect benefits together, no class of American citizens, not even manufacturers, have been more benefited by the protective tariff policy than have the agricultural class, and that, consequently, none would suffer more from an abandonment of that policy.

Blessed Results of High License.

From the Chicago Tribune,

High license has completely wiped out the bars in the family grocery stores which were, as has been well said, "the pest of the home and the curse of the family." There it not one of them in existence in the city now.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. W. Albaugh & Son.

Wholesale Commission Merchants.

FRESH FISH

Terrapin, Oysters, Game and Poultry.

No. 224 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns our motto.

Reference—Citizen's National Bank.

THINK DEEPLY

When you are contemplating a purchase of anything in our line, no matter how small may be the amount involved.

ACT WISELY

By coming to look over our large and well assorted stock of all that is new and seasonable.

Decide Quickly

To buy of us. After seeing the prices and examining the quality of our goods you can't resist them. Is is impossible to do better elsewhere.

NO BETTER VALUES

Can be found We get the choice of the best goods on the market and our command of ready cash to purchase with enables us to buy at

Prices Wonderfully Low

We are always ready to see you and show you our astonishing bargains.

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

C. T. Lanphear. A. W. Haff

LANPHEAR & HAFF.

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,

NEW YORK.

HINCHMAN SON & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,

7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

S. T. SKIDMORE,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

— IN ALL KINDS OF —

Fresh Fish.

142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,

RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash

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28-36

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Ellen Commander *vs* Henry Commander.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and the said defendant is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County to be holden on the third Monday in March 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint which is now filed in this cause,

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 10th day of January, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE, Clerk S. C.
Attorneys. 31 37.

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Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
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Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
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accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

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The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
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The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
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So don't forget to Call

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Look Over Our

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Boots and Shoes.

WE ARE SELLING THESE

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So Cheap that you will be surprised now.

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Leader of Low Prices,

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NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7 188 .

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

☞"Time is money."

☞Every stroke counts now.

☞The Farmers' busy season is here.

☞And the fishermens' harvest has commenced.

☞The CAROLINIAN hopes that neither will labor in vain.

☞We now have two daily mails each way to and from Norfolk. This is another important stride forward for Elizabeth City.

☞It looked and felt like "Spring time," and, lured by the *Economist's* inviting ditty, "gentle Annie" had ventured out, but lo! old Boreas again came whirling down on the wings of the wind on Sunday night, keeping the tender maid within doors.

☞Our townsman Capt. W. H. Lyon, who has devoted a good deal of attention to artificial chicken-hatching, and is meeting with encouraging success, invited us the other day to go with him to a hatchery in which he is interested, to see the process. As we had read a good deal about the matter and were really anxious to personally observe the modus operandi, we went, and we were amply compensated for our trouble. It was a sight worth seeing. We now understand what before was a mystery.

☞At the meeting of the Mercantile and Commercial Club on Friday night, E. F. Aydlett, E. F. Lamb, Dr. P. John, F. F. Cohoon and W. W Griffin were appointed a committee to memorialize Congress for an appropriation of $100,000, for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building for a Post Office, United States District Court Rooms and Customs Office, at Elizabeth City. And why not? That the building is needed is admitted, and the Government is able to furnish the money. Elizabeth City is no longer a provincial village—a little town in swaddling clothes, but she has grown to the stature of a CITY, and she is entitled to the habiliments appertaining thereto.

☞Last Wednesday evening about thirty guests assembled at the hospitable home of Rev. P. W. Melick, on Water street, to celebrate the anniversary of his birth. A sumptuous supper was served after which, with music, games and merry conversation, a pleasant evening was lengthened till long past midnight. During the evening an elegant gold watch was presented to the host as "a birthday gift from wife and children." Although old Father Time has swung his sickle around sixty-four times since Mr. Melick first saw the light of day he can claim to have had but *sixteen birthdays!* All his friends unite in wishing that many more may be added to his life, and that each and every one may find him with as merry a heart and as peaceful a life as he was blessed with on the 29th of February 1888.

☞The editor of the CAROLINIAN has an extensive acquaintance in several of the Northern States, and is specially in Pennsylvania. From many of these he has received letters asking about the present and future prospects of Elizabeth City, and for information about the climate, soil, productions, etc., of the country. In his replies he has always been careful not to exagerate—not to misstate or attempt to induce anybody to come and settle here under false impressions. After briefly stating the facts as they are, he has invariably advised all to come and investigate for themselves. As this issue of the CAROLINIAN will go to a number of more recent inquirers, the following summary is repeated: The population of Elizabeth City borders very closely on 5,000. It is located on a navigable river, has a splendid harbor, is the County seat, with one of the finest Court Houses in the State, and the United States District Court is held here. In addition to water transportation, we have excellent railroad facilities. Our leading merchants are prosperous, some of them doing a large wholesale business. Among our manufacturing enterprises are: A cotton yarn, net, and twine factory; a cotton seed oil mill; a bucket factory; two grist mills; four saw mills; four planing mills, two door, sash and blind factories; two steam cotton gins; two brick yards; two ship yards, and a carriage, buggy and wagon factory. We have two hotels, a bank, four newspapers, three churches and an academy. Our people are sociable, hospitable and lawabiding. Our climate is midway between the extremes of the North and the South; the farming lands are easily worked and, with proper cultivation and attention, are made to produce wheat, corn, oats, cotton, rice, potatoes, etc. It is especially adapted to all the vegetables, berries and fruits.

☞The weather has continued a little too cool to be favorable for the seine fishermen.

☞Some fellow rises to remark that a good many dough heads are still found among the upper crust.

☞One of the rural rhymesters says:

Dame Natnre most unequally
Bestows her gifts; 'tis said
Man combs his own, but Nature, she
Combs every rooster's head.

—FOR RENT: The Rooms recently occupied by Dr. Dobson in the "Carolinian Building. Apply at this Office.

☞We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Report of the United States Fish Commission. It embraces an inquiry into the decrease of food fishes, and their propagation in the waters of the United States.

—Farmers, now is the time to buy genuine Early Rose Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats at Robinson & Co's.

☞She acted promptly, and perhaps wisely, too.

"Now look before you leap," he said,
On witticism bent,
"I do," she answered knowingly,
And past him swiftly went.

☞Laughter is very proper in its place. Mirth is not necessarily, nor always vain or wicked. The Creator would not have made us to laugh except for its genial and beneficial effects. The laugh which a benevolent heart sends forth to lighten the toil of the weary and divert the sad from their woes is as helpful as the tear which expresses sympathy and assists the burden bearer with its aid.

☞Our reporter, out of respect for the young man's feelings, don't "give him away," but merely relates what he happened to see and hear. Thinking himself unobserved, he stood before a mirror, and after a long and admiring glance of his countenance, turned away, saying in a tone indicating perfect satisfaction with all he saw in the glass, "Blamed if I ain't good-looking enough for anybody's daughter."

☞We answer several questions as follows: 1. The oldest known city in the world is believed to be Damascus, as it was a lively city in the days of Abraham. 2. According to the last census, there were in the United States, over ten years of age, 4,924,451 persons who could not read, and 6,239,958 who could not write. 3. The residents of the District of Columbia have no voice in the election of a President. The District is merely a territory.

☞The Democratic papers of the District are already agitating the Congressional question—the place of holding the Convention, the candidates, etc. Some want the Convention at Elizabeth City, others at Edenton and Hertford is suggested as a compromise. As for candidates, the names of Skinner, Moore, Brown and General Roberts are mentioned. A man named Louis C. Latham will, doubtless, have "a finger in the pie." The attempt to ignore him will, we opine, make things lively in the camp of "our friends, the enemy."

☞To the inquiries of "A. N. G," we reply: The Navy Yards are where the United States constructs and repairs her war vessels, coasters and revenue cutters. The yard signifies the enclosed ground around the docks and wharves, in which are stored the material used in construction and repair. The Navy Yards of the United States are located as follows: Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charleston, near Boston, Mass, Gosport, near Portsmouth Va.; Kittery, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.; League Island, seven miles below Philadelphia; Mare Island, near San Francisco; New London, Ct; Pensacola Fla., and Washington City, D. C.

—If you don't want to buy we will not try to force you but if you do buy, you'll get rock bottom prices at Robinson & Co's.

☞On our opening the issue of the Bloomsburg, Pa., *Republican* of last week we saw the following announcement:

This issue is the first number of a new volume of the REPUBLICAN. Having been established in March 1857, it now enters upon the thirty-second year of its history. The projector of the enterprise, Dr. Paul mon John, is still living, being now engaged in editing a newspaper at Elizabeth City, N. C., where he removed after selling the REPUBLICAN to a syndicate under whose ownership Dr. W. H. Bradley, now of the Philadelphia *Press*, served as editor. The history of the paper comprehends almost a third of a century and that the most important in the life of the Nation.

Thirty-one years! How rapidly they have gone by! They number the milestones we have passed in the editorial harness—twelve in Pennsylvania and the balance in the "Old North State." We entered the journalistic field without experience, but we felt that it was our place—the work we ought to do. It was in the early days of the Republican party, and at a most eventful period of the country's history. Through all these years we have taken an active part, have been loyal to our convictions, and have tried to perform our duty in a manly way. In looking back over our editorial career, we can say, with clear conscience, that we have no regrets, except it be that we lacked the ability to do more for the Right as we have understood it.

LOCAL MENTION.

Let one of the next moves in the line of progress be electric lights.—The number of marriage licences issued for February were 21.—Mr. S. S. Fowler has been elected President of the Temperance Reform Club. An excellent selection.—The Pasquotank Rifles have organized in platoons for competitive drill. They are preparing for the Encampment.—Harry Messenger, one of our well known colored citizens, aged 70 years, was married last Wednesday night to Mollie Williams, a buxom widow of some 30 winters.—A large number of vessels were in our port last week.—Mrs Louisa Bush, of Bellefonte, Pa., owner of the Albemarle House, accompanied by her son-in-law, Mr. C. L. Callaway, have been spending a few days here.—We are glad to learn that Mrs. Judge Pool is improving.—Mrs. S.S. Fowler, residing at Philadelphia, is on a short visit here.—Miss Tonie Jacobs, who has been visiting at Petersburg, Va., has returned.—The famous "Billups" horse, owned by Mr. Trim S White, has been purchased by Mr. Chas H Robinson.—The most of our lawyers are attending Currituck Court this week.—The portico in front of the Albemarle House is being repaired.—Zimmerman's Mission Sunday School at 2 o'clock p. m. Lesson: Christ's last journey to Jerusalem, and why Zacheus climbed the tree. An address is expected by a lady from a distance.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The March ECLECTIC shines brilliantly as a number of great variety and interest. It opens with an article by Goldwin Smith, on "American Statesmen," which is appreciative, yet at times caustic. A new theory of the Universe is succinctly explained in a short paper. Personal experiences in Bulgaria; a narrative of the events and plots which culminated in the assassination of Alexander II of Russia, and "The Workless, the Thriftless, and the Worthless," are three especially interesting articles. Prof. Huxley writes a characteristic paper called "Science and the Bishop, and Mathew Arnold contributes a criticism of Shelley as a man and poet. Other features are: "Dethroning Tennyson,' "The Value of the Individual," "The Withered Arm," "Leo XIII and Ireland," "Lost Instincts and Rare Faculties," "The Difficulty with Romance Writers,' and "Toussant L'Ouverture."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for March opens with the first of two articles on "The Campaign of Waterloo," in which the battle is carefully and very elaborately studied with an accurate summary of the established facts in regard to two armies. It is handsomely illustrated. Another illustrated article is "A Shelf of Old Books—Leigh Hunt," telling about the rare collection of books, closely associated with eminent literary people, which was made by James T Fields. Leigh Hunt and his friends, Shelley and Keats, are the special writers who figure. In another article is given an account of the origin, development and present state of perfection of the Electric Motor, with its applications to various industries. A number of portraits of the men who did so much toward the application of electricity as a motive power,—such as Ampere, Arago, Henry, Page and Seimens—are among the illustrations. "Mendelssohn's Letters" are concluded. An article on "Beggars"—rare old characters, full of eccentricity, is entertaining. The serial, "Natural Selection," is concluded. The other articles of fiction are specially good, and the poetry is excellent.

THE DISTRICT.

Camden Superior Court next week.

The Edenton Enquirer says that O. H. Darden has a colt, which will two years old in April, that beats the District. He is not only fast and fine, but sensible, equaling, in many respects, the trick horse of a circus.

In the case of the Commissioners of Currituck vs. W. H. Bray, late Sheriff of the County referred to E. C. Aydlett esq., of Elizabeth City, a decision was made in favor of the defendant for $1649 29.

The Edenton Fisherman & Farmer says that Drs. Winborne & Son amputated a leg for Mr. Jacob Byrum, of Rocky Hock, last week. He has suffered, for several years, with an ulcer.

The First District Courts.

SPRING—Judge Montgomery. FALL—Judge McRae.

Currituck—March 5th, Sept'r 3rd.
Camden—March 12th, Sept'r 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11, Sept'r 17th, Dec'r 10th.
Perquimans—March 26, Sept. 24th
Chowan—April 2d October 1st.
Gates—April 9th, October 8th.
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, October 15th.
Washington—April 23d, Oct. 22d
Tyrrell—April 30th, October 29th.
Dare—May 7th, November 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, November 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Novem'r 19th.
Beaufort—May 28th, Nov'r 26th.

Their Business Boomin'.

Probably no one thing has caused such a revival of trade at Wood & Wards orous Drug Store as their giving away to their customers so many free trial bottles of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that is always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all throat and lung disease quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

The special meeting of the W. T. C. U. before mentioned in this column was held on Friday March 2. A very large number of people were present, and beheld with admiration the "true inwardness" of a woman's club officered by women.

The exercises went off gracefully. Our President Mrs. M. Brooks being unavoidably absent through sickness, Mrs. Whitcomb presided with her usual dignity. Our Recording Secretary Mrs. L. E Chapman read the minutes and Mrs. M. E. Melick Corresponding Secretary read the brief correspondence of the week. Mrs. Whitcomb read an address of her own composition, pleading with women to join the temperance cause and sign the pledge. The Band of Hope took part in these exercises by singing and piece-speaking.

Little Rena Heath's "piece" was very well spoken and she was loudly applauded. Master Lon Chapman spoke well too and let everybody know very plainly that he was "A Temperance Boy you know!"

Every present mother's heart rejoiced with the mothers of these sweet, brave children. Mrs. Melick and Mrs. Chapman read some appropriate selections.

Mrs. Whitcomb asked the gentlemen of the Reform Club to "say something." This was responded to by calls for several well known speakers, at last Mr. Halstead took the floor, and after expressing his surprise at the bashfulness of the gentlemen before the ladies especially when the ladies had appeared before them so bold, and yet so admirably, he said thus the ladies of Elizabeth City had proved themselves beyond those of any city of its size in this section. Perhaps that was rather too much to say, but it was very pleasant to hear "all the same." Rev. Mr. Whitley now addressed the W. C. T. U. on behalf of the Reform Club, thanking them for the pleasant entertainment of the evening. He spoke of woman's influence in glowing words and begged that all women, "old, middle-aged and young" would keep their influence on the side of temperance. The meeting was brought to a close by all uniting in singing the Temperance Doxology.

The season of Lent caused some to be absent and some not to take an active part in the entertainment. It is to be hoped that the time is near at hand when all Christian churches will unite in keeping holy the season which commemorates Christ's fast of forty days in the desert. That time of times when the Son of God was tempted by the Evil One—O, should we not also fast and pray with Christ, that with him we may have the power to say "Get thee behind me, Satan!"

The union of all Christian churches is one of the good works which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have set before them as a task. May it be achieved.

A WEEK OF PRAYER FOR THE W. C. T. U.

The National President Miss Willard calls on every local union to spend a week in united and special prayer. First to obtain fresh impulses from God. Second for members who remain idle, that they may be moved in heart to help our cause. Third for the non-pledge signers. Miss Willard says "Begin quietly * * * Seek God, Sisters of the W. C. T. U. set the week apart, hold at least one meeting a day for the quiet seeking of God * * * Do not allow discussions or *set methods*."

We hope our ladies will show by their attendance at the place of meeting on Mar, 25th the earnest hearts of true white ribboners.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF Feb'y 29.

To Decapitations by M—No 1. Many. No 2. Fame. No 3. Never. To Charade by Fannie—Morehead City.

EFIGMA.

E. M.

I am composed of 13 letters.
My 2 11 7 3 name of the first man.
My 8 13 9 1 a summer nuisance.
My 5 6 8 there will be no use for when Temperance prevails.
My 9 4 10 8 9 10 12 2 a woman's name.
My 3 4 13 a biped.
My 3 4 11 is worse than bad.
My whole is good employment for Boys.

DECAPITATIONS.

By M.

No 1. Behead an enclosure and leave an animal.
No 2. Behead a chemical preparation and leave a personal pronoun.
No 3. Behead any medicine and leave a peice of carpet.

—Bill heads, Letter heads, Cards, Posters, etc., neatly and cheaply printed at the CAROLINIAN Office. Call and see.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY WOOD & WARDS WORTH.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phos hate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall-street, New York.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. Terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C., or the undersigned for Dauphin county Pa. [illegible] Elizabeth [illegible] Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY.

GOLD Gobbs are scarce, but those who write E. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is new.

25¢ A BOTTLE

SALVATION OIL

KILLS PAIN

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine *Salvation Oil* bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you. Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IS, TAKES EFFECT OCT 2, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M.,

Edenton Accomodation., on Saturdays only, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

Fish train, daily except Saturday and Sunday, leave at 3 o'clock A. M.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong, Lake, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh Railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Barcelsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station; Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by P. & N. R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 10½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS.

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

☞Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

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Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Collections promptly made. ☞Special attention given to real estate.

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GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
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Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

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Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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Attorneys & Counselors at Law
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Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

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Office at residence, on South Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still

THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifle Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery. Repairing in his line promptly done.

GEO. W [illegible]

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.

70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Mr. COOK has a well selected stock of JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE. WATCHES Ladies and Misses Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons Brackets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

H. O. HILL,

HOME Guttering. TIN

MADE Roofing WARE.

Foot of Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

"McDonald's Pack."

Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeting on their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

IT DON'T SCARE US

If prices do rise we don't complain, but

HARD TIMES DON'T TROUBLE US,

And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

We Know How To Meet

Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

NOISY COMPETITION

Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CARPETS, ETC.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices, you will say that

We Can Sell Well!

This is not bluster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lowest in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest.

Save Your Dollars

By trading with us. We are always ready to see you.

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Rugs, Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 4 yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO. have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S, Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Store, West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money.

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reid & Co's Cakes, Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Fig Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce.

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Bibles, School Books, Poets Novels, etc., at New York Prices.

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY, Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc.

P. W. MELICK.

By all means call and see MELICK Wholesale and Retail Establishment if you want to Save Money.

WARE.—Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decorated ware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Pictures, Novelties, Lamps, Hoop & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper.

Household Furnishing Goods,

THE BLAISDELL CHAIR

IS A COMFORT AND NECESSITY

which should be with every Family, Hospital, Student, Library and Pleasure Resort. Its CHANGES and COMBINATIONS, its DURABILITY and CHEAPNESS, its EASE and ELEGANCE, its adaptability for Hammock, Invalid, Library, Lawn, Steamer and general Reclining Use, have made it the

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THE BLAISDELL CHAIR CO., 96 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BEST ENGLISH TWIST BARRELS, THE ITHACA GUN DAMASCUS STEEL BARRELS,

$35

MOST DURABLE AND BEST SHOOTING GUN MADE.

Strong, simple, well balanced. All have Top Lever, Low Hammers, Rebounding Locks, Interchangeable Parts, Extension Rib, Self-Fastening Comb, Fore End, Rubber Butt Plate.

Close Hard Shooting Guns at $20

SEND FOR

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$200

Long Range a Specialty.

CIRCULAR.

ITHACA, N. Y.

FOR MEN ONLY

A GLORIOUS HEALTH

PROF. SEMINARA'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT

RUPTURED PERSONS can have

HARRIS REMEDY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Pamphlet.

PRIVATE ACADEMY

On and after Jan., 9th Mrs. H. S. will receive a limited number of pupils in the higher English Branches, French, Drawing.

Terms each $2.00 per month, strictly in advance. No extras. Popular Course of three months.

RAGING FLAMES.

A Disastrous Fire in the Heart of New York City.

For the third time within a month the ominous signal known as the "Three Sixes" has been sounded in New York City, bringing into service nearly one half of the companies composing the fighting force of this department. This has never before occurred in the twenty-three years of the department's existence. The fire which called for this remarkable massing of forces broke out about 12:30 o'clock in the immense structure at Lexington avenue and Forty-second street, known as the Pottier & Stymus Building. This was a substantial structure of brick, six stories high. This is now a mass of ruins. From there the flames spread to the adjoining property, and before the firemen could arrest their progress six tenement houses, an acre of small buildings and a factory employing 1,400 hands were completely destroyed. The Vanderbilt Hotel and nine other buildings were greatly injured.

Measured by cold figures twenty-five families, embracing 115 souls, were turned out in the world without any of their effects left, the furniture of eight others was damaged and broken by water and removal, and over $1,500,000 worth of buildings and stock were destroyed before the flames would acknowledge the supremacy of the firemen.

ATTENTION is drawn to the enormous increase in the number of rats in the cellars and sewers of Paris. The sewer men readily catch them alive as they crawl along the walls, and when the men come up into the street after a day's work, each has a rat with a string tied to its tail marching along the flags, followed by a regiment of volunteer dogs. The gamins fish the rats readily at the mouths of sewers, and, by skinning them while warm, can make five sous per dozen skins, which are ultimately converted into kid gloves for dolls and materials for toys.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.		
Beef—Good to prime	8	@	8¼
Calves, common to prime	6	@	9
Sheep	5 06¼	@	5 50
Lambs	5 03	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	5 50	@	5 60
Dressed	7	@	7½
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 40	@	4 75
West. good to choice	2 90	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	80	@	80¾
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	59¼	@	60
Oats—White State	38	@	38½
Mixed Western	37	@	40
Hay—Med. to prime	85	@	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	1 00	@	1 05
Lard—City Steam	7 65	@	7 90
Butter—State Creamery	22	@	23½
Dairy	25	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	20	@	24
Factory	14	@	23
Cheese—State Factory	12	@	12¾
Skims	8	@	10
Western	11½	@	12
Eggs—State and Penn	24	@	24½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	4 55	@	4 85
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 15	@	5 50
Lambs—Western	4 50	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 15	@	5 55
Flour—Family	4 00	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1	90	@	90
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	55	@	55¼
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	37	@	37½
Barley—State	88	@	89
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7	@	12
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	14 75	@	16 75
Flour—Spring Wheat pats	4 75	@	5 05
Corn—High Mixed	62	@	63½
Oats—Extra White	45	@	46
Rye—State	60	@	65½
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight	7	@	7½
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	5
Lambs	6	@	7¼
Hogs—Northern	7	@	7¼
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2, Red	90	@	90
Corn—State Yellow	55	@	57
Oats—Mixed	37	@	39
Rye—State	52½	@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	12¾	@	13
FURS AND SKINS.			
Black Bear	18 00	@	25 00
Cubs and yearling	6 00	@	15 00
Otter, each	7 00	@	10 00
Beaver, medium	4 00	@	5 50
Mink	40	@	90
Red Fox	20	@	1 80
Grey Fox	90	@	1 10
Raccoon, each	75	@	1 10
Skunk, black	1 00	@	1 15
Skunk, half striped	65	@	75
Skunk, striped	20	@	35
Skunk, white	15	@	18
Opossum, large, cased	38	@	45
Opossum, med. run and open	25	@	30
Muskrat, winter	16	@	18
Muskrat, fall	13	@	15

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HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICES.

WE MANUFACTURE

HEARSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS AND BUGGIES.

Prices and Catalogues sent on application.

SPECIAL Inducements to large Buyers.

SAYERS & SCOVILL,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Pat. Mar. 6, '82 & Feb. 5, '84.

GENESEO ROAD CART!

First Premium and Gold Medal at New Orleans Exposition, 1886.

Thousands rode in it at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-5, at Louisville Exposition, Ky., 1885, and pronounced it the best in the world; also at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, 1886, and received the highest honors.

This Cart rides as easy as any Buggy, and is positively free from Horse Motion.

Has two cranks to move in unison with the horse's step, and always keeps the body in a horizontal line.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We will sell you a Geneseo on TEN DAYS TRIAL and guarantee it to ride as easy and to be as FREE FROM HORSE MOTION as any buggy. If not just as represented, return to us at our expense.

STOOD THE TEST FOR OVER TWO YEARS.

Send for Circulars & Testimonials.

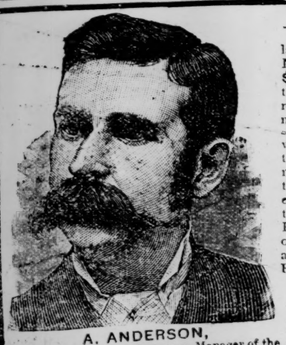
AGENTS WANTED

In every Town not already taken.

D. F. SARGENT & SON,

Patentees, Geneseo, Ill.

Every



DEAR SIR: To say we can stand by.

latest WONDER of Pleasant to see the DAY. A $35 Single Harness ER TO $25. The finest Harness MADE to the money. Handsome nickel or imitation rubber gold finish mountings. HAND made from oak stock, unsurpassed for style and durability. If you will allow us we will send you a sample for your inspection to show you what progress we have made by making a SPECIALTY and getting out over 800 setts each month. You can keep the sample at only $20, $5 less than price here or return at OUR EXPENSE. Can we make a more liberal offer? We shall expect to hear from you at once saying YES send on your Harness. Folded or single strap style.

NATIONAL HARNESS CO., Manufacturers, 14 to 24 Wells St., Buffalo, N.Y.

A. ANDERSON, King of Harness Manufacturers, Manager of the NATIONAL HARNESS CO., Wholesale Mfrs.

Collar and Hames, $2 Extra. No Breast Collar

Double Style for two horses, Price, 35.00.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Salient Features of the Measure Prepared by Mr. Mills

A Proposed Reduction in Duties Amounting to $55,000,000.

The tariff bill favored by Chairman Mills and his Democratic associates of the House Ways and Means Committee has at last been made public. Estimates of several reductions in revenue affected by the bill have not been completed in detail, but the aggregate according to the best information in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee is fixed at $55,000,000. This total includes about $22,250,000 on account of the free list, $17,250,000 on account of wooden goods, $1,000,000 for china and glassware, $750,000 in the chemical schedule, something less than $700,000 on cotton, $1,500,000 on flax, hemp and jute, and sugar about $11,000,000.

There is no internal revenue changes proposed by the bill, this subject being purposely left for lack of time to the consideration of the full committee.

The bill makes the following additions to the list of articles which may be imported free of duty:

Wool, woollen rags and shoddy; timber, boards, sawed lumber, hubs, blocks, staves, pickets, laths, shingles, clapboards and logs; salt when imported from any country which does not charge an import duty upon salt exported from the United States; flax, hemp, jute and vegetable fibers; burlaps, bagging for cotton, artificial mineral waters; tin plates iron or steel sheets, copper ore, nickel ore, quicksilver, antimony, marble cement, all essential oils, petroleum, cottonseed oil, glycerine, gelatine, spirits of turpentine, soap and soap stocks, coal tar products, barks for dyeing, indigo, logwood.

Chemicals, crude and manufactured, including potash, sulphur, borax, blue vitriol, bone black, kaolin, ochre, umber, and sienna; rags, rattans, bristles, feathers, curled hair, needles, pulp for paper makers, books printed in foreign languages; cocoa, dates, figs, prunes, currants; meats, game and poultry; chicory, acorns and other substitutes for coffee; crude opium for medicinal purposes.

The bill proposes besides putting many additional items on the free list, to fix the duty on pig iron at $6 a ton, on iron or steel railway bars weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard and slabs or billets of steel, $11 a ton; on iron or steel T rails weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, $14 a ton, and on iron or steel fish rails punched, $15 a ton. The bill also provides for admitting free of duty after July 1 "all wools, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, wools on the skin, woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks," and after October 1, 1888, it provides among other things, for a forty per cent. duty on woolen worsted cloths, shawls and all manufactures of wool not especially enumerated; and on flannels, blankets, knit goods, women's and children's dress goods composed in part of wool.

In addition to the free list the following are some of the most important changes proposed by the bill:

China ornamented, 45 per cent ad valorem now about 55 per cent.; China unornamented and earthenware, 40 per cent ad valorem (now about 55 per cent.; encaustic tiles, 30 per cent ad valorem (now 35 per cent.; green and colored glass bottles, 2 cents a pound (now 1 cent. There is also a provision for weighing the glass bottles when filled to the value on the dutiable goods. Flint and lime glass bottles and pressed glassware, 30 per cent. ad valorem (now 40 per cent.; cylinder and crown glass polished and between 24 by 30, and 24 by 60 inches, 15 cents a square foot; above that rate the measurement is 25 cents a square foot; now 20 and 40 cents respectively.

Unpolished crown and common window glass not exceeding 10 by 15 inches, 1 cent a pound; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24, 1¼ cents; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 31, 1½ cents; all above, 2 cents; (now 1, 1½, 2 and 2½, respectively.) Porcelain and Bohemian glass, 40 per cent. ad valorem, (now 40 per cent.; iron in pigs, Kendedge, $6 a ton, now 5-10 of a cent a pound; iron railway bars, $14 a ton (now 7-10 of a cent a pound; steel and part steel railway bars and slabs and billets of steel, $11 a ton (now $17 a ton; iron or steel T rails, $14 a ton; flat rails, $15 a ton; now 9-10 and 8-10 a pound respectively; round iron 1 cent a pound (now 1 2-10 cents.

On sheet iron there is a uniform reduction of 1-10 cent per pound, excepting Taggar's iron. On hoop, band or scroll iron, less than eight inches in width, there is a reduction of 1-10 cent per pound on grades thinner than No. 10 wire gauge. Cast iron pipe of every description 5-10 cent a pound (now 1 cent). Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel 1 cent a pound (now 1½ cents. Hat tacks 35 per cent. ad valorem (now about 50 cents a pound). Railway fish plates, 8.10 of one cent a pound.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

RUSSIA wants to resume specie payments.

THE Society Islands want to be annexed to France.

PROFESSOR SWIFT, the finest linguist in Canada, is insane.

THE Indian tribes in Winnipeg are suffering terrible distress.

M. DE BRAZZA thinks that Stanley has joined Emin Bey, in Africa.

A BRIGHT ten-year-old girl is a page in the Iowa House of Representatives.

THE English Government declares that it meditates no attack upon Venezuela.

AUSTRALIA does not favor the trans-Pacific cable between Auckland and San Francisco.

TWO thousand persons are reported to have been killed by an earthquake in the province of Yunnan, China.

IT is alleged that fatal blunders have been made in the construction of the Lick Observatory in California.

ST. PAUL railroad capitalists are talking of bridging Behring Strait and running a line straight through to China.

IT is estimated that 50,000 head of stock perished in the Navajo country alone during the severe storms of the winter.

A TERRIBLE dynamite explosion took place at Duluth, Minn., recently. Six men were fatally injured and three others badly hurt.

PETER SHANDREAU, of Naranee, Ontario, provoked at his wife's joining the Salvation Army, fatally shot her and then killed himself.

WALLACE ROSS, the American oarsman, defeated George Bubear, for the championship of England on the Thames River, winning by six lengths.

DANIEL DANE BIDWELL, of Hardford, a Yale graduate of 1886, has sailed for the Bahamas to find Capt. Kidd's gold. He has a chart inherited from his grandfather, who received it from a dying sailor.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FIRE started in the five-story building at Buffalo, N. Y., occupied by J. E. Curtis, a glove manufacturer, and caused $370,000 damage.

THE Cunarder "Umbria" was washed by a huge wave during her last voyage, and thirty passengers were dashed against the bulkhead, one of them being killed and nine cut and bruised.

THE schooner Nellie Bowers was wrecked at Richmond's Island, off the Maine coast, and the Captain, together with three of the crew, was drowned.

MRS. FRANK DRAINE, of Wilmington, Del., accidentally killed her five-months-old babe by falling down a stairway upon it.

THE village of Manlius, near Syracuse, N. Y., is terror-stricken by a malignant form of diphtheria, which has caused numerous deaths and made the closing of the schools necessary.

FIRE destroyed the Union Square Theatre, New York City, and badly damaged the Morton House, an adjoining hotel. There were several minor casualties among the firemen, and the property loss aggregates about $200,000; fully insured.

South and West.

DAN. WREN, the wealthiest of the Chicago boodlers, has been taken to Joliet to begin his two years' sentence.

ISRAEL LUCAS, the Treasurer of Auglaize County, Ohio, who defaulted for $31,000, was arrested in Toronto, but compromised with the county for $12,000 and was released.

THE Knoxville (Tenn.) College for Colored Men has been closed on account of an epidemic of typhoid fever. Thirty of the 250 students are ill and two deaths have occurred.

A RECEPTION in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland was given at St. Augustine during their trip to Florida. From St. Augustine the party visited Palatka and took a sail on the Indian River. A visit was also paid to the Exposition at Sanford, after which the party returned to Washington, making a short stop at Charleston, S. C., where it was received by the Mayor and a committee of prominent citizens, and there was a procession.

THE body of Miss Louise Deltimore, aged twenty-four, who mysteriously disappeared from Sissonville, W Va., last October, has been found in the Poco River, near her home.

A TORNADO destroyed numerous buildings and did considerable damage in Vanderberg and Gibson counties, Ind.

GUSTAVE WINKLER, a fresco artist, of Milwaukee, Wis., murdered his wife in the presence of their three infant children, and then committed suicide.

DEPUTY SHERIFF MCCOY, was attacked at El Cuero ranch, near Brownsville, Texas, by five bandits. He killed four of them and seriously wounded the other.

LEE WELLS and George Urquhart, two young newsboys, quarreled at Houston, Texas, over their papers, when Urquhart drew a revolver and killed his companion.

WESLEY WILLIS, a young man of Chattanooga, Tenn., had a trivial quarrel with a neighbor and fled when three policemen attempted to arrest him. They fired, killing him, and the officers had to be locked up to prevent citizens from lynching them.

CHIEF ARTHUR, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, consented to a strike of the 1,600 engineers and firemen employed on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, the company having refused the employes' demands for a uniform wages tariff of three and a half cents per mile on all its lines.

MRS. MCNULTY gave birth to three children at Winchester, Ohio, making five in fourteen months. All are alive.

COLONEL E. B. C. CASH, the famous South Carolina duelist, is dead.

GREAT enthusiasm prevails among the citizens of Birmingham, Ala., because a process has been discovered for making steel out of Birmingham iron.

THE Deaf and Dumb Institution at Fulton, Mo., was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss to the State of $500,000. The professors succeeded in rescuing all of the 185 pupils from the burning structure.

THE official vote for Congressman in the Eleventh District of Michigan is as follows: Breen, Democrat, 10,612; Seymour, Republican, 11,010; Steele, Prohibitionist, 530. Seymour's plurality is 398.

A VERY severe blizzard visited the eastern shore of Virginia, resulting in much damage to boats and buildings.

AT Clinton, Ky., Sam Price, a white man who killed the Sheriff, and Bill Reams (colored), who shot a farmer named Jackson, who had caught him in the act of robbing a hen roost, were taken out of jail by a mob of fifty masked men and hanged.

J. H. MILLER and wife, of Fair Haven, Minn., locked up their three children and went to church. During their absence the lantern exploded, burning to death the three children, aged seven, ten and thirteen, and destroying the house.

AT a merrymaking in Hillsboro, Ohio, two young girls dressed as ghosts burst in upon the party. Four young ladies fainted and two of them—Misses Dora E. Akins and Lizzie Chaney—hopelessly lost their reason.

Washington.

THE bill prohibiting newspapers containing lottery advertisements from transmission through the mails was defeated in the House Committee on Post Offices. The vote stood 7 against the bill and 6 for it.

THE expenses of the British Fisheries Commission in Washington were $19,000.

WASHINGTON is suffering from an epidemic of measles that threatens to close up some of the executive departments for a while, owing to a lack of clerical force.

THE funeral of the dead philanthropist W. W. Corcoran, at his late residence in Washington, was simple and devoid of all ostentation, although a vast concourse of people collected to do his memory honor.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: John E. Carland, of Dakota, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota; Moses J. Liddell, of Louisiana, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana; Lucius B. Nash, of Washington Territory, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington.

THE Senate, in executive session, has confirmed the following nominations: R. D. Gwydir to be Indian agent at the Colville agency, Washington Territory; T. J. Moreno to be United States Marshal, Southern district of Florida, and E. H. Lacombe, of New York, to be an additional circuit judge for the Second Judicial district of the United States.

Foreign.

A SYNDICATE of French, Belgian and Dutch bankers has advanced a loan of $30,000,000 to Russia, refusing the request of the Czar for a larger sum unless the Bulgarian question was settled peacefully.

HEAVY snowstorms have prevailed throughout Europe, causing a general stoppage of traffic.

CHOLERA has been raging in Valparaiso, Chili. There were 1,288 cases, out of which 644 resulted fatally.

GIDEON NYE, United States Consul at Canton, and the oldest foreign resident in the Chinese Empire, is dead. He had amassed $6,000,000.

DURING a panic, caused by a false alarm of fire in a synagogue at Warsaw, Russia, four women were killed and sixteen other persons badly crushed.

ELEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR houses, including one temple, were destroyed recently by fire at Yokohama, Japan.

THE public stores, a warehouse, a factory, several lumber yards, and 500 houses have been destroyed by fire at Hanoi, Tonquin. Ten Chinese and one European were killed.

ENGINEER CARTAGA shot and killed Surgeon Birt, in Greytown, Nicaragua. He then leaped out of the window and was killed on the pavement below. Both men were members of the American Nicaragua Canal Expedition Corps.

THE village of Valtosta, Italy, has been half buried by an avalanche, and troops have been ordered to the scene of the disaster to assist in disinterring the dead. Twenty-three bodies have been recovered.

THE Spanish Senate, by a vote of 122 to 52, approved a bill establishing trial by jury.

MAYOR O'BRIEN, of Cork, Ireland, who has been suffering imprisonment for assaulting the police, was given a grand ovation upon ROBERTS of his release.

Toronto Central Pr... who on January 13, 1887 ing a term on a ch... John Rutledge at the been hanged in the jail ... Neil was serv Canada.

Two officers have been arrested at Sta... conto, gora, Bulgaria, for high treason. It is believed that Prince Ferdinand will be compelled to sanction their execution.

THERE has been a panic in Russian monetary circles, and stock prices were lower than for fifty years. Several banks failed during the crisis.

AN epidemic of virulent scariatina and measles is raging at Queenstown, Australia. All of the public schools have been closed. There have been five deaths daily on an average during the prevalence of the disease.

HEAVY snow storms in England and Italy have seriously interfered with traffic.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

44TH DAY.—A resolution was adopted requesting information from the President as to the prohibition of American products from importation into France, and what correspondence had taken place with regard to a participation in the Paris Exposition.... Mr. Manderson spoke at length on the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated from the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.... The rest of the session was consumed by the consideration of executive business.

45TH DAY.—A bill was introduced to establish a Court of Patent Appeals.... The consideration of the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was begun, and after the numerous amendments to the bill had all been rejected, it was passed by a vote of 38 to 15.... The consideration of the independent pension bill was taken up.

46TH DAY.—The following bills were introduced: Authorizing the issue of circulating notes to National banks to the par value of bonds deposited therefor; to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the Territories except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes; for the relief of sane persons confined in insane asylums.... Mr. Paddock spoke in condemnation of the Western Postal Service.... A bill appropriating $1,200,000 for a public building in New Orleans was passed.... The Senate went into executive session.

47TH DAY.—A bill was introduced to so amend the immigration laws that no persons of the Chinese race, without regard to the Government to which the Chinese may owe allegiance, and without regard to the port, place or country from which he or she may come to the United States, shall be allowed to land.... A resolution was introduced urging the President to make a treaty with the Emperor of China containing a provision that no Chinese laborers shall enter the United States; laid over.... A resolution was passed for an inquiry into the advisability of having seven or eight townships of the public domain, surrounding and including Mount Hood, Oregon, set apart as a national park.... A resolution was offered to annul patents for certain lands which were issued by the Secretary of the interior without due authority.... The bill to establish a National Art Commission was passed.... The bill for the compulsory education of Indian children was passed.

48TH DAY.—The Secretary of War presented a communication asking an appropriation of $30,000 for continuing the construction of the barracks at David's Island, N. Y.... The House bill to amend the act restricting ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens was passed.... A bill to revive the grade of General of the Army was referred ... A resolution asking the cause of delay in constructing the Potomac River bridge was adopted ... The Secretary of the Navy was asked to transmit certain reports to the Senate relating to the United States steamship Atlanta.... The resolution was passed directing the President to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of China cutting off all Chinese immigration

House Proceedings.

49TH DAY.—The bill imposing penalties for inflicting injuries on submarine cables was passed.... The Senate bill was passed removing the quarantine station from Ship Island, Mississippi.... A bill was introduced to repeal the tax on fruit brandy.... The majority report of the Elections Committee was made confirming the title of Davidson to his seat from the Fourth Alabama District; the minority report in favor of McDuffie was also laid before the House ... Mr. S. S. Cox, Speaker pro tem., presented in the House a monster petition signed by 25,000 merchants and citizens of New York city and Brooklyn in behalf of favorable action for the letter carriers and postal clerks' bills which are pending.

50TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole and the consideration of appropriations for public buildings was begun. An appropriation of $75,000 to complete the building at Chattanooga, Tenn., was made. $100,000 was voted to erect a building at Buffalo, N. Y. The bill appropriating $1,500,000 for a public building at Omaha was the subject of a lengthy attack by Mr. Bland on the custom of erecting useless and unnecessary structures at public expense.

51ST DAY.—The following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred: Calling on the President for information as to what steps have been taken to prevent the continued immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States; requesting information as to the exportation of sugars from the port of New York and the classification of the same; granting pensions to persons disabled in the Life-saving service; calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for information as to the forests of the Rocky Mountains; for the protection of fishermen, requiring vessel owners, under a penalty of $3, to equip every fishing dory with a compass and sufficient food and water to last the crew two weeks; a joint resolution proposing the amendments to the Constitution by which April 30 shall hereafter be substituted for March 4 as the beginning and termination of the official terms of the President and Vice President; and December 31 for March 4 as the beginning and termination of the official terms of the Senators and of the members of the House of Representatives, the Congress to meet on the first Monday in January.... Mr. Wilson took the floor and offered a testimonial of respect for the late W. W. Corcoran, which was unanimously ordered spread upon the journal of the House.

52D DAY.—The consideration of the bill for the organization of Oklahoma Territory was begun.... A bill was passed providing for a utilization of the hot water running to waste at Hot Springs Reservation.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole on public building measures. The bill appropriating $500,000 for a site for a public building at Omaha, Neb., was agreed to, with an amendment reducing the appropriation to $400,000. The appropriation of $50,000 for a public building at Bar Harbor, Maine, was reduced to $25,000 after a lively debate. The bill appropriating $1,500,000 for purchase of a site and erection of a fire-proof appraiser's warehouse, New York city, was passed.... Bills were also agreed to, increasing to $300,000 the cost of the building at Charleston, S. C.; appropriating $100,000 for an interstate building at Texarkana, and $100,000 for a building at Columbus, Ga., and appropriating $400,000 for a building at Milwaukee, Wis.

53D DAY.—Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of personal privilege, denied that he had said, as was intimated in certain newspapers, that it was necessary for the Republican party to obstruct the passage of a tariff measure.... A bill was reported to secure to actual settlers the public lands adapted to agriculture and to protect the forests on the public domain.... The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill for using the surplus to purchase bonds.... The Blair bill as well as the many House bills similar to it in scope were referred to a sub-committee composed of Messrs. Crain, Buckalew, Cobb, Pennington, O'Donnell, Russell, White and Candler.

54TH DAY.—A bill was introduced for the exchange of worn and mutilated small coin for new.... A bill relating to rights of anchorage in New York Harbor was introduced.... The bill prohibiting transmition through the mails of newspapers containing lottery advertisements was reported adversely.... A resolution was adopted asking the President what progress had been made toward negotiating a special treaty with China.... The resolution appropriating $200,000 to enable the Government to accept the invitation to take part in the Paris Exposition was passed, with an amendment adding $25,000 for disseminating correct information in France concerning American pork .... The Committee of the Whole agreed to bills for buildings at Bridgeport, Conn., and Hoboken, N. J., at a limited cost of $100,000 and $65,000 respectively, and the House ratified its action.... A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to tender a war vessel for the conveyance of the body of General Jose Antonio Paez, from New York to Venezuela.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Number of People Killed on a California Ferry Boat.

A disastrous explosion occurred at South Vallejo, Cal., on the ferry steamer Julia, plying between South Vallejo and Vallejo Station. The steamer was about to leave her moorings a few minutes after 6 o'clock, and had about seventy persons on board, many of whom were going across the strait to work in the lumber yards on the other side. Just as the deck hands were hauling in the lines there was a loud explosion and a sheet of flame shot into the air. Those who were on deck were hurled overboard, and killed outright by being struck by pieces of the debris, which was sent flying in all directions. The names of nearly half the passengers who were on the steamer at the time of the explosion are not known, which makes it impossible to tell how many sunk with the wreck, but at least fifteen who are known to have as was the steamer are still missing. Captain Heath, the pilot, Twelve others were severely injured. Soon after the explosion the steamer had burned to the water's edge and sunk to the bottom with a great number of victims buried under the debris in the cabin.

It is believed that between thirty and forty lives were lost. Up to a late hour twelve bodies had been recovered, two of which had been burned beyond recognition. The steamer burned petroleum for fuel. Vallejo is thirty-nine miles up the bay from San Francisco.

BUTCHERED AND BURNED.

Eight Colored Men Meet a Horrible Death.

The Sanguinary Work of Texas Desperadoes.

One of the bloodiest crimes that ever darkened the pages of the history of Texas has been enacted at Spanish Camp, a small settlement on the Colorado River, in Wharton county, about sixty-five miles southeast of Houston. The Spanish Camp neighborhood is rich in farming lands, but inhabited mostly by negroes and Mexicans, the proportion of whites being very small. The place lies about midway between the Victoria division of the Southern Pacific road and San Antonio and Arkansas Pass road, and as a consequence is somewhat remote from telegraph stations. The nearest point is Wharton, the county seat, about fifteen miles away. The first intimation received of the tragedy was through Frank Wilson, a bright young colored man who resides in Houston, and who has, until recently, had charge of a school a few miles from the scene of the frightful crime. According to Wilson the prologue of the bloody drama was probably enacted in the office of a Justice of the Peace in Wharton. The rich and productive land occupied by seven or eight male negroes was in litigation. The other parties to the suit were white men, who wished to oust the colored people and gain possession of the best portion of Spanish Camp. The suit was gained by the colored defendants, and they were told that they might go and enjoy their possessions. Their counsel informed them that no further barrier existed to prevent them from going to their homes and remaining there. Accordingly they mounted their horses and started for the Spanish Camp. That evening the majority of the little cavalcade saw the sunset for the last time.

It was feared in Wharton that trouble would ensue between the litigants in the lawsuit, but the actual shedding of blood was not contemplated. A dozen or more unknown men crept up to the double cabin about midnight and surrounded the rude dwelling with piles of wood, over which kerosene oil had been liberally poured. The inmates of the cabin were sleeping soundly when they were aroused by the roar of flames and found themselves surrounded by a circle of fire. Dazed and hardly knowing what they were doing, they broke through the doorway and windows when the crack of Winchesters and the heavy reports of shotguns mingled with the noise of the flames. Five of the terror-stricken negroes fell dead, riddled with bullets.

A sixth escaped in the bush sorely wounded and two boys, too frightened to do anything, remained in the cabin and were roasted to death. The wounded man managed to get a horse and was making off toward Wharton when he was fired upon. He reached Wharton on foot, his horse having fallen from bullet wounds. He informed Sheriff Jones of the tragedy. The Sheriff and a posse at once started out. The wounded negro was taken in charge by friends and remains hidden. No other eye-witnesses can be found to tell further particulars. Nothing remains but the charred logs of the cabin and the bones of the two boys. The five slain men were buried by the sheriff's posse.

LATER NEWS.

A MUTINY occured at Philadelphia on board the British steamer, Trenton, in which three sailors were fatally injured, and a number of others severely hurt.

The counting of the money in the Sub-Treasury at New York for the purpose of placing Treasurer McCue in charge has been commenced. About $159,000,000 will pass through the hands of the counters, and it will keep them busy four weeks.

THE Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, editor of the New York *Independent*, was crushed by a truck, four ribs being broken and there being a slight concussion of the brain.

FIRE at Salamanca, N. Y., destroyed the opera house, postoffice and twenty other buildings.

MASKED robbers stole $4,000 from the express car on the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad, near Pine Bluff, Ark.

TOM FORSYTHE, son of the Sheriff of Panola County, Texas, has been lynched for the unprovoked murder of County Treasurer Hill, which he had confessed.

THE walls of a large hotel in process of erection at Kansas City, Mo., caved in, killing three men and injuring five seriously.

The total receipts of the Government for February were $31,422,883, and the total expenditures $19,424,626, being a net gain for the month of $11,898,257. After deducting interest payments there will remain about $6,500,000, which will represent the actual decrease in the public debt for the month.

Two delegations of Chippewa Indians from Wisconsin have gone on a visit to Washington. One of the delegations came to urge the settlement of a claim for $118,000, said to be due them for lands surrendered to the Government. The other delegation came to protest against the interference in the matter of the disposition of their timber.

THE will of the late W. W. Corcoran leaves an estate valued at $3,000,000, divided mainly among his two nephews and niece. The Louise Home gets $50,000, and the Corcoran Art Gallery $100,000.

Two laborers, Pat Foley and Mike Riley, were killed in New York city by the explosion of a giant cartridge with which they were loading a drill hole.

OSCAR BECKWITH, who was sentenced to death six times for killing Simon Vandercook, has been finally hanged at Hudson, N. Y.

THE Salt and Lumber Company, of Manistee, Mich., has made an assignment to E. G Filer. Liabilities, $864,000; assets, $1,880,000.

THE timbers of a bridge on the Southern Pacific, near San Antonio, Texas, gave way, precipitating a train of cars fifty feet into the creek below and killing G. F. Etheridge, a wealthy stockman, and three brakemen.

THE appointment of Samuel N. Dyer, Jr., to the Auditorship of the Boston Custom House has been confirmed by the Senate.

THE President has nominated John H. Winant to be postmaster at Hackensack N. J.

A DIFFICULTY took place at Culpepper, Va., between E. B. Williams, of the Culpepper *Exponent*, and Edwin Barbour, of the Piedmont *Advance*, over articles which have appeared in their papers. Barbour shot Williams through the heart, killing him instantly, and was fatally wounded himself.

THE Emperor of Germany has displaced Dr. Mackenzie and put Dr. Berghmann in absolute control of the Crown Prince's case.

M. WILSON, son-in-law of ex-President Grevy of France, has been found guilty of selling Legion of Honor decorations and been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, $900 fine and five years' deprivation of civi rights.

A LARGE number of unemployed workingmen engaged in a riot in Rome, Italy. Bake shops were broken into and pillaged, and the police, who attempted to arrest the rioters, were driven away with stones. Troops finally dispersed the mob.

MAJOR BUNKER, of Boston American Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, has died of yellow fever.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has signed a decree for the enforcement of article 58 of the Prussian Constitution, which provides that in the event of his becoming incapable of ruling Prince William shall become Regent.

SECKENDORF, LE VINO & CO., hop merchants at Nuremberg and London, with a branch office at New York, have failed owing to enormous losses. Liabilities about $2,000,000.

HIS MIND MADE UP.

Mr. Blaine Again Declares He Is Out of the Presidential Race.

The New York *World* publishes a long interview with James G. Blaine at Florence, Italy, on his recent letter withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Blaine reiterates his determination not to be a candidate and says that under no circumstances will he permit his name to be used at the coming Republican Convention. He says that careful thought, and a decision is the result of which was long since determined on.

A Modern Woolly Horse.

Louis J. Wyman, of Roxbury, Mass., owns a horse which is dressed in a full suit of wool instead of being clothed in coat of hair like the ordinary everyday horse. The wool is an inch long and of a reddish brown shade. The owner shows a bundle of yarn made from it and says he has enough to make a suit of clothes for the man who will exhibit the horse. Mr. Wyman bought the animal from E. B. Rhodes, a planter and stock raiser of Spartanburg, S. C. The horse was bred by thoroughbred Kentucky horses and is perfect in form, 14½ hands high and weighs from 850 to 875 pounds. It arrived on the Gate City from Savannah, Georgia, last week, and has since been recuperating from the effects of his sea voyage. The covering of the animal seems to be veritable wool, and has so been pronounced by a number of wool dealers in Boston. The horse has no foretop or mane—only a somewhat thicker growth of wool where these appendages should be. His tail, as well as the rest of him, is covered with the wool, and, singularly enough, hangs limply down between the legs, exactly as a sheep's tail does. Another mark of the sheep is the horse's disposition to butt, an offensive operation which he resorts to frequently.—*Hartford Times.*

The Handsomest Lady in Town

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle *Free*. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

THE brave man is an inspiration to the weak, and compels them, as it were, to follow him.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

HE is only a well made man who has a good determination.

Happy Homes.

Much has been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hackneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-sorted conjics and unhappy homes, and have overlooked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which women are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable, dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaint." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed